The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,537 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th Nov.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4799	900	W. D. Anderson	11th ,,
L. ANCONA	3128	60	R. G. Murray	18th ,,
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2914	500	H. Weigheli	8th ,,
L MALWA	2909	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
CATHAY	2953	500	J. P. Hassall	27th Nov.
GANGES	4195	800	W. H. Andrews	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Anderton	27th Dec.
THAMES	4151	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 9 and 10 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	29th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

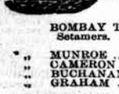
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	K. Deperis	3,500	550	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	23rd Nov.
CAMERON	2,450	F. Kreaut	3rd Dec.
BUCHANAN	2,900	H. T. Maypee	13th ,,
GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd ,,
MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan. 1886

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London, and are prepared to accept risks.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 17th [illegible] 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	26th Dec. 1885

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

S.S. RYDAL HALL ...Buck ....2,700 400 28th Nov ..

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

2 lb. tins Re. 1-8 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,

2 lb. tins, 8 annas.

Specially prepared and tinned for

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TASMANIAN JAMS.

STRAWBERRY JAM, RASPBERRY ,, GOOSEBERRY ,, PLUM ,, GREENGAGE ,, APRICOT ,, — 1 lb. tins 6 annas per doz. Rs. 4-4

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HERRINGS, IN TOMATO SAUCE,

Per tin 10 as.

VERY APPETIZING.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, facing the Sea, on the west side. Three Bedrooms and Drawing and Dining rooms, for rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, House Agent.

TO BE LET, the very desirable and Commodious SHOP in Church-gate-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. B. Philips and Co., for rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET from 1st December next, a very desirable SHOP, next door to Mr. Counsell, Millinery Establishment, for rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 2 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anderson Sewage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washers and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

BATH, ENGLAND.

MRS. T. ARNOLD AXTENS, 34, Brock-street, has VACANCIES for two or three ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN requiring home, care, and education.

Reference is permitted to Colonel Johnston, Elmbrook, Weston-road, Bath; Vans Rigbi, Esq., Exec. Engineer, Mozufferpore, now on furlough at Brooklands, Teddington; the Rev. Canon Bernard, Bath; the Rev. Prebendary Anderson, Bath; Dr. Cole, the Circus, Bath; Col. Sharpe, 16, Queen Square, Bath; and T. J. Bennett, Esq., *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

A BRANCH of this Company will be OPENED at No. 5, Rampart row, (next to P. & O. Office), on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

Messrs. LIDBETTER & STEAD will cease to represent the Company from this date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. S. MURRAY.
Bombay, 18th November, 1885. Inspector.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Forms of Tenders may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tender will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday the 2nd December next after which hour no Tenders will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will, in the event of any portion of the tender being accepted, be retained to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such accepted articles, as Security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to others in the same tenders, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any portion of any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th October, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA HALOCHUND JAGOOSHA, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of SHA GHELABHAI MOOLCHUND, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi, at his office in Meadow-street, No. 26, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1885.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 7054 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2,433, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 487, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 4,126, 4,132 to 4,134, street Nos. 3 and 1 to 6, all which premises are situate at or on the north side of Khanderao Wadi-street, in the sub-district of Fort, in Bombay, and bounded on the east and south by the said Khanderao Wadi-street, and on the west by the property of Withaldas Narotumdas, and on the north by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sha Halochund Jugoosha and others.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22 8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 16 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

ESPLANADE-ROAD,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in all their departments, and beg to state that their PRICES have lately undergone a COMPLETE REVISION in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their stock.

The JEWELLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE are of the CHOICEST DESIGNS which they beg to recommend as most suitable articles for presentations,

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COGNAC.

WHY PAY FOR BRANDS?

WE OFFER our four Diamonds at Rs. 34-4 net cash, a pure grape spirit, fully equal to HENNESSY'S three Stars.

We invite comparison,

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

SCARVES, TIES, COLLARS, & THE M.M. BRACES, BELTS.

"EVERY COLOUR AND SHADE."
"THE LATEST SHAPES."
"WITH IMPROVED FITTINGS."

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

REAL UNSHRINKABLE

FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel with Collars attached.	The "Tennis" Shirt	...Six for Rs.	52
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. ,,	52
Best Wove Colored Flannel	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. ,,	52
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. ,,	52

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 18

N.B.—On all V. P. P. ORDERS exceeding Rs. 20 a special discount of 10 per cent. is allowed as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH & LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

ESPLANADE, CHURCH GATE STREET AND CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW GOODS FOR THE BOMBAY SEASON.

CREAM CANVAS CHENILLE SPOT NETS.
STRIPED CANVAS CHENILLE SPOT ZEPHYRS.
BLUE CANVAS CHENILLE SPOT SILK.
STRAW DRESS LACE CRUSOE SHAPED HATS.
COFFEE DRESS LACE CAMILLE SHAPED HATS.
CREAM DRESS LACE PALANTINE SHAPED HATS.
WHITE DRESS LACE SILK LONG CLOTH.
BLACK DRESS LACE CREWDSON'S TWILLS.
BROWN DRESS LACE NEW SILKS.
TABAC DRESS LACE NEW LATINS.

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

Is strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our 'Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALITE.

CONFISERIE DI PARIS.

ICES PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to intimate that he has OPENED an ICE and CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT, under the above name, and attached to his Fort Establishment, corner of Medows and Forbes Streets. This Department will be under the management of Mons. Emile Beseo, who was for six years in the well-known firm of

SPIERS AND PONDS,
LONDON.

THE Ices, Bombs, Puddings, &c., will be the finest that have ever been served to the Public. Orders for Wedding and Dinner parties attended to. Cakes, Biscuits, Confectionery of every description on the premises.

For further particulars please call personally.

W. J. ESSAI,

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Depot for CALDWELL and Co.'s Australian Wines.

WHOLESALE. **H. VOGEL & CO.,** RETAIL.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

WE have just received by S. S. Ancona a large number of SUPERIOR WATCHES, comprising fine and richly enamelled Diamond and Pearl set fancy Gold Watches, Chronographs with flying chronograph and minute hands, double dial, Repeaters, Independent flying centre seconds Watches and other Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, ranging in Price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,000.

We offer now the following Watches at specially reduced prices for sale, and we can recommend them to every one who desires to possess a reliable and lasting time-keeper.

Silver double case Keyless lever 19 best quality at	Rs.	45
,, ,, ,, Key winder ¾ plate lever 17	,,	25
,, ½ hunter keyless lever 19	,,	38
,, ¾ ,, key winder ¾ plate lever 16	,,	26
,, open face keyless lever 18 best quality	,,	35
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, cyl.	,,	28
,, ,, ,, key winder ,, ,,	,,	25
Metal hunting keyless lever campaign watch with bold hands and figues on the dial, stands any amount of rough ware	,,	22
Metal open face ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	22
,, ,, ,, strong and serviceable original campaign,	,,	20
Metal Compass watch, very suitable for navigators and surveyors	,,	30
,, Waterproof ,,	,,	32

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Are all executed with precision and despatch by Mr. Vogel himself, who has been first class Watch maker and Repairer in the firm of Lund and Blockley since they started their branch business in Bombay. Please apply for Mr. Vogel's testimonials which have been obtained by him from high Government and other officials, and which we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of the Firm.

H. VOGEL & CO.,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN

JEWELLERS.

LARGE STOCK OF DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

DIAMOND HALF HOOPS	Rs.	100	to	Rs.	400
RUBY ,, ,,	,,	50	to	,,	300
SAPPHIRE ,, ,,	,,	75	to	,,	250
PEARL ,, ,,	,,	45	to	,,	130
EMERALD ,, ,,	,,	100	to	,,	350

Bracelets, Necklets, Albert Chains, Wedding and Engagement Rings and Chains of various patterns, &c., &c., of 18-ct to 22-ct gold.

NO. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st Nov. 1885.

MISS JULIA DEANE

(Late of the Bijou Company)

HAS the honour to announce that she will give a CHARACTERISTIC CONCERT at the above Hall, assisted by several well known Professional and Amateur Artistes, under the kind patronage of COLONEL SMART and OFFICERS of the R. A., and COLONEL SMYTH and OFFICERS of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

By kind permission the Band of the East Yorkshire will be in attendance.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Second " ..... " 2
Back " ..... " 1

Military in Uniform to Second and Back Seats Half Price.
Doors open at 9 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Business Manager ..... Mr. N. Salinger.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. Arthur Rigby.

THE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT
AND
FIRST PRODUCTION
Of Offenbach's Master Piece
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
Military Comic Opera in 4 Acts,
The most popular of Comic Operas in existence.

CHARACTERS.

Prince Paul ..... Mr. Herbert Salinger.
Baron Puck ..... " Frank D' Este.
Baron Grog ..... " Fred. Read.
General Boum ..... " Arthur Rigby.
Fritz ..... " Arthur Fawcett.
Nepomuc ..... Master Magnus.
Wanda ..... Miss Lena Salinger.
Lia } Maids of Honor { Miss Elsa Wilson
Olga } Maids of Honor { Miss Julie Emmett,
Amelie } Maids of Honor { Miss Maud Walton.
La Grand Duchesse ..... Miss Tilly Sarony.

SOLDIERS, NOBLES, & LADIES.
Grand Orchestra under the Leadership of
Mr. GEORGE WILSON.

The splendid New Costumes are all fac similes of the Originals as produced at the Opera Comic Paris under the Direction of the Composer. No expense nor trouble has been spared to put this Opera on the Stage in a manner that eclipse all previous efforts of this Company.

As our Season will close after the production of this grand undertaking, it is confidently expected that Bombay will turn out en masse to reward our genuine enterprise.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes ..... Rs. 12
Reserved Seats ..... " 3
Second Seats ..... " 2
Pit ..... " 1
Back Seats ..... Annas 8

Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30, p. m., Commence at 9 p. m.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND WEDNESDAY in December next is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the undermentioned Petitions for the purpose of declaring a first dividend. Dated this 19th day of November, 1885.

Ite Dossabhai Cookerji ..... of 4 per cent.
" Nora Esmailji Abdul Husein ..... of 1½ per cent.

C. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of November, 1885.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 41 Rampart-row, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a member of Committee in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Committee of Inspection,
GEO. N. BAKE,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

LIST OF ESTATES to which LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

GEORGE WILLIAM HENRY THAIN, late an Inspector in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway.
THOMAS TODD, late a Diver in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
JOSEPH VINCENT, a Pensioner of the Bombay Light Cavalry, and late of Ahmedabad.
EDWARD WHITEHEAD LUCKYER MORANT, late Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey.
Captain FRANCIS RALEIGH JARDINE, late Pension Paymaster, Invalid Establishment, Poona.
Quartermaster Sergeant F. O'CONNOR, of the Unattached List, and late of Mount Abu Sanitarium.
AKBAR or JAFAR ALI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
CHARLES HERBERT BRACKENBURY, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 5th Bo. Light Infantry.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Admr. Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th Nov. 1885

GENUINE
SHIRAZ WINE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of this really
SPLENDID WINE
OR
GRAPE JUICE
Is just received by the undersigned. A Trial Order is solicited.
Per doz. qts., Rs. 22.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

Warranted best quality, kept always fresh in stock. Priced-catalogues sent free by Post on application.

BEST
ALBUMENISED PAPERS.

Extra fine quality of assorted tints and thickness, now in use by best of Photographers with satisfactory results.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Sold in one quire tins only.
Up-country orders, carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.

An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for sore throat.
An unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.
A specific for Tooth-ache.
Per Bottle, Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.
A SPLENDID SUPPLY OF ELASTIC GOODS.

Elastic Stockings	India Rubber Cushions
Ice Bags	Air Beds and Pillows
Abdominal Belts	Riding Belts
Monthly Belts	Cholera Belts
Money Belts	Umbilical Bandages
Obstetric Stays	Obstetric Bandages
Suspensary Bandages	Trusses
Urinals	Sponge Bags

Price list sent free on application.
Up-country orders carefully attended and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Self-registering.

Ordinary, 4 and 6 inch ...Each Rs. 5-0 and 6 0
Magnifying front, in case ... ...Each 4 0
This is a reliable instrument and the cheapest made.

One-minute Self-registering.

The quickest registering Thermometer made 6 0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Perfect Self-registering.

With patent stop, magnifying front for accurate reading, indestructible index... 7 0

Aitkin's

Pair, one each, straight and curved, in mahogany case 14 0

Hilliard's

Pocket pencil-shape, silver case 8 8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. PERCY SIMPSON.
Business Manager ..... Mr. D. B. CHISHOLM.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
SATURDAY, NOV. 21st, 1885,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF THE
UNIQUE COMBINATION COMPANY
UNIQUE COMBINATION COMPANY
UNIQUE COMBINATION COMPANY
IN THEIR CELEBRATED
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

MADAME CORA,

The Acknowldged Queen of Legerdemain.

MISS BEATRICE LORNE.

The charming young Australian Prima Donna and Opera Bouffe Artist (Late of the Montague Fourier Opera Company.

MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD,

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE.

Mr. SYDNEY LEVY,
SOLO PIANIST AND ACCOMPANIST.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY & Co.
First Seats Rs. 3, Second Rs. 2, and Third Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

ALF. JAMES,
Advance Agent.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1885-86.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his certificate to the Assessment Book for the F. (PAREL) WARD.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th November, 1885.

TO BE LET, a very DESIRABLE FLOOR, in Forbes-street, Fort, suitable for an office or residence. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, in Parel, near Government House, consisting of a handsome Drawing-room, Dining-room, and five Bed-rooms, and has a very extensive compound, mostly laid out with special garden with several Foututains in the compound. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOOLJI DHARUMSEY and GIRDHER DHARUMSEY, Hindu merchants of Bombay, have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from SHAH TRIBHOWANDAS NATHOOBHAI and SHA KESHAWDAS NATHOOBHAI. All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same or any portion thereof, by way of purchase, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned Solicitors to the purchasers at their Office, No. 20, Esplanade-road, above the National Bank, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims which will be considered as waived, null and void.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Falkland Road in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 92, 94, 96 and 98 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2247, new No. 9319, old survey No. 566, and new survey No. 5161, and containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Falkland Road, on the west by the property of Khutrie Purshotum Veerchand, on the north by the property of Khoja Jan Mahomed Ashur, and on the south by the public road called Sindhi Gulley, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shas Tribhowandas Nathubhai and Sha Keshowdas Nathubhai.

PAYNE, GILBERT AND SAYANI,
Solicitors to the purchasers.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a Card.
☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM NEAR THE FISH BAZAAR,

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner and on account of the concerned, the following landed property.

All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling house built thereon, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring about 40 feet in length and 17 feet in breadth, assessed under No. 10, and bounded on the east by a passage and the house of Khoja Khimchebhoy Pemjee on the west by a gully and the house of Khoja Rahimbhoy Nanjee, on the north by the house of Colee Pascool, and on the south by the house of Khoja Baboolbhoy Jaitha.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21st November, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

A consignment of silver double case lever watches of different sizes and pattern.
12 cases moulded glasswere.
39 pieces of cashmere puttoo cloth (for making gent's suits) Hyderabad and Agra jail-made carpets, chashmere caps, silk umbrellas
1 case Austrian bentwood chairs.
5 cases fuse matches.
A large stock of German beer (Lager, Export, Pilsener, Brown, Christania, &c.
3 new dinner services for 12 persons.
5 dessert services for 12 persons.
1 bear skin and 2 antelope skins and several pairs of horns.
6 Buffalows and 1 Cow.

By order of Messrs. Jaram Hamraz & Co., and on account and risk of Hajee Dada Aba.—
Mark M. S. C.—121-8—8 cases 252 gross tea 334 gross table and 125 gross ladle spoons.

By order of the concern and on account of the Hajee Dada Aba, ex. s. s. Britania and Ancona, mark H. D. A. —325 and 4—2 cases cutlery.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room, No. 41, Meadows Street, a collection of law books belonging to a gentleman.

Catalogues are ready and the books are now on view.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF 38 CASKS OF JAM AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve in small lots to suit purchasers at their auction room No. 41, Meadow-street, on account and risk of whom it may concern.

Just landed ex s.s. "Catha" from Lynn, Hoar & Co., England.

A consignment of 38 casks of fresh jams and preserved fruits in 1 and 3 lbs. fine glass jars and 1 lb. tins, such as raspberry, gooseberry, black currant, greengages redgages, damson, plum, mixed fruits and fruits preserve.

These condiments are from the renowned Factory known as the West of England Jam Manufactory, whose productions have earned a world-wide reputation for the excellence of their flavour.

Samples are now on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE
Singer's (system)
SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES,
manufactured by celebrated makers Seidel and Naumann.

Are the best simplest, most durable, light-running and cheapest of all machines at present selling in the Bombay market.

Seidel and Naumann's machines have justly earned a world-wide celebrity for the excellence of their materials the simplicity of their construction and their beautiful appearance, thus combining strength and durability with ease of manipulation and elegance of finish their machines will stand a comparison in any respect with any sewing machines in the world possessing as they do all the recent improvements invented.

We guarantee that they are made of best materials and will last for a life time.

A large lot of the above makers.

Hand, Treadle and medium machines for sale at the office of the undersigned at much lower rates than those asked by any other dealers in Bombay.

We are convinced that the prices asked by us will defy competition.

Wheeler and Wilson's Original and Genuine No. 1 Sewing machines on mahogany table, are available for purchase at our warehouse, at prices considerably lower than those asked by the other dealers.

We can sell those retail at wholesale prices.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

THE COVENTRY IMPERIAL BICYCLE, Half-plated, 48 inches, is the Workman's friend, and with it he saves time going to and from work. With lamp and bell. Rs. 200. Liberal discount for cash.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—Before you try your Christmas Card and Articles of Present and Toys, Apply SHROFF BROTHERS and see how cheap you get them.

GAS GOVERNORS just arrived, a fresh consignment of Peeble's Patent Needle Governors. Price Re. 1 each.—R. F. COSTER & Co., 39, Hornby-row.

SPECIALITY IN GAS GLOBES, Opal-lined Gas Globes, Pine Shape, made specially to our order. Just arrived.—R. F. COSTER & Co.

GAS WATER and Sanitary Appliances, always on hand at R. F. COSTER & Co., 39, Hornby-row, Bombay.

TO LET ROOMS, on the Top-Floor of Dhobee Talao Police Station, suitable for Europeans. Apply on the premises.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. A. Graves' valuable house-hold furniture at Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, TO-DAY, 1 p. m.

CONFECTIONERY—English, French and Allahabad, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

ITALIAN ICES—Neapolitaines, Tutti Frutti, Pezzi Duri, Biscuit Glas, Cream Sodas, &c., &c., &c.
W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS has 6 assortments of Novelties in Ices, daily Cakes, &c.
W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, Australian Oats, Matheson's Irish Sausages, Extra Toast, Hams, Bacon & Cheese.
W. J. ESSAI.

ON VIEW, Mr. J. Fachiri's valuable House-hold Furniture, Billiard Table by Thurston, Piano, Barouche, Plants, &c., &c., at Land's End, Malabar Hill.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

FRESH ARRIVAL, elegant Walking—Sticks, from Vienna, Riding, and Driving Whips of all prices. At STEWARD & Co., No. 2 Church-gate-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla and Strawberry Cream, Pineapple, Water Ice, English and French confectionery, assorted Toffee, Turkish Delight.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchant and Jeweller.

TO-DAY, ICES, Jordan Almonds Vanilla, Lemon and Rose, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, and best Chutni sauce to be had at VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate street.

WANTED '50 Rifle Express, must be in good condition. Also wanted Holland's Cartridges for that maker's. 450 Express Rifle. Address J. S. M., care of Messrs. King, King and Co.

EARLY BIRDS PICK UP THE WORMS—Xmas and New Year Recherché Sachets and Cards from designs by eminent artists, in every style and at all chess prices.—COLLETT & Co., Limited, 40 Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, "Panorama House", on top of Cfinchpoogly Hill; drawing and dining rooms with five large bedrooms, bath-rooms, outhouses, &c. Fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

LADIES' BRAIDED JERSEYS Black, Navy and Red and Greant Rs. 10-8 and 12-8, Ladies' Riding Gauntlets Rs. 3-8. Coloured boardered linen Handkerchiefs from Rs. 7-8 doz.—Mrs. TAYLOR, Milliner and Dress-maker.

NOTICE.—Owners of Mills, Presses, Dwellings, Godowns, &c., and all other interested in preventing Fires, are respectfully invited to witness the trial of a Fire Extinguisher on the Sea Bush, near Back Bay Bath, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. T. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited. Carnac-road, Crawford Market New Goods in all Departments at popular prices.

WANTED an experienced MANAGING CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Salary liberal. Apply X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, THOROUGHBRED RETRIEVER PUPS, one month old. Apply Mrs. BRAEMER, 7, Clare-road, Byculla.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to visitors to which eight bungalows are attached.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS AND CRACKERS, also CONFISERIE FRANCAISE, just received.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogheads, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

WANTED, GOOD TONGA, with pair galloways to ride and drive. Address A. S., care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

WANTED, by a single gentleman about 1st December a light and airy bed and bath room, with board in the Fort. State terms. X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette.*

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortments just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

WANTED a light cool bed and bath room in the Fort by a single gentleman, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. State terms. Address M. D., this paper.

MALTA GRAPES, a fresh stock just to hand, per s. s. Mirzapore. Price, ans. 12 per Bombay Seer. VITTHOBA, KALIMBHAI & Co., Nos. 69 & 70, Crawford Market, Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chints, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 15, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, German Lager Beer: Hansa (White Elephant Brand) Rs. 4-8; Calmbacher Rs. 5; per dozen quarts in cases of 4 dozen. Apply to Toussant Boutillier, 22, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25, 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Candles and Candle-Holders, Toys, Writing Cases, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

WE beg to invite attention to our Selection of PABSTMANN'S Celebrated STILL HOCKS from the Rhine Provinces at prices ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 34 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen pints. The assortment we offer has been carefully selected to allow of Connoisseurs making selections to suit their respective requirements.

Per doz. qts. Rs.		Per doz. pts. Rs. a.
16	Laubenheimer, light	... 9 0
16	Deidesheimer, mellow	... 9 0
18	Geisenheimer, soft and fine-flavoured	... 10 8
21	Steinwein, in glass jugs, delicate	... ...
21	Leibfrauminch, very soft and delicate	... 11 8
24	Hockheimer Berg. }	... 13 0
27	Rudesheimer } Rich after ...	... 14 8
30	Marcobrnnier } Dinner Wines. ...	... 16 0
34	Queen Victoria Berg. } ...	... ...

BARTON AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST-STREET, POONA.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post-free.

PICCOLOS.

	Rs. a.
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
Do. do. 2nd quality	20 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2 9
Ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

TAMBOURINES.
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 " "	9 0
11 " "	6 0
9 " " with tacked heads	3 0
9 " " electro-plated metal hoop	10 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Stradnarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20 0

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment to select from, each Re. 0-12, 1-14 and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3 8

CORNETS.

	Rs. a.
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in case complete, Rs. 85 and	100 0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—	
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black case (cheap but well made)	50 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed &c., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box; an excellent instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, Keys bushed metal studs (&c., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120 0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	200 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in fined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100 0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate	75 0
Do. do. without lip-plate	64 0
Do. do.	64 0
Do. do. Foreign make, in Box	25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.

LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION,

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING, CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMBBELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS, LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN
GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.
STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS,
BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS,
LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS,
MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices, Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE HIRE SYSTEM M— R — d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s. s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride.—It has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly, and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on. Thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully. C. H. H.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	Credit. Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
51	8 53 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	... 54 0	56 0
...	7 8	Chartreuse, green, per bottle	... 7 12	...
...	6 8	Do. yellow	... 6 12	...
61	8 63 8	Benedictine from the Monastery	... 64 8	67 8
53	4 57 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	... 55 8	59 8
49	8 ...	Noyeau de Martinique	... 51 8	...
38	8 ...	Kümmell, finest Riga	... 40 0	...
40	4 42 4	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	... 42 0	44 0
27	0 ...	Orange Bitters, best	... 28 0	...
15	8 ...	Vermouth	... 16 0	...
...	28 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts. ...	... ...	29 8
13	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	... 14 0	...

Cash. Per Gallon. without Jar. Rs. a.	BEER.	Credit. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
5 8 3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling ...	... 5 12 4 0
5 8 3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling ...	... 5 12 4 0
5 0 3 8	German Pale Ale	... 5 4 3 12
5 0 3 8	Pilsener Beer	... 5 4 3 12
6 8 4 0	CIDER. Champagne Cider	... 7 0 4 4
6 8 ...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	... 7 0 ...
4 0 2 4	Minerva Mineral Water	... 4 4 2 8

Cash. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.	COGNAC IN JARS.	Credit. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
15 8	Cognac **** Very superior Old Pale	... 16 0
13 8	,, *** Superior Old Pale	... 14 0
11 12	,, ** Fine Old, very soft	... 12 0
10 12	,, * Capital Peg, finest	... 11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

9 0 Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping 9 4

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ... ... 1 gal. Rs

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... Nov. 22nd, 2h. 30.6m. p.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 29th, 6h. 48·4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 21	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Volunteer & Mounted Rifle Parade, 4-30 p.m. The Unique Company Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p.m.	6 13	5 19	10 11	49m 2a	4	48m 5m
Sun. 22	25th Sunday after Trinity. Distribution of prizes, Girgaum S w i m m i n g Bath, 4-15 p.m.	6 13	5 19	10 11	49m 44a	4	48m 47m
Mon. 23	Fifth Criminal Sessions.	6 14	5 19	11	35m —	5	32m 29a
Tu. 24	Fifth Criminal Sessions. English mail expected per s.s. Paramatta.*	6 15	5 19	0 0	25m 20a	6	17m 12a
Wed. 25	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 15	5 19	1 1	8m 6a	7	4
Thr. 26	Western India S and Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 16	5 19	1 1	54m 54a	7	54m 45a
Fri. 27	Departure of English mail per s.s. Gwalior, 5 p.m.	6 16	5 19	2 2	42m 45a	8	50m 36a

* Left Aden at 10 p.m.. on Wednesday, 18th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 22.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 178, 320 and 200.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 200 and 215.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Anthem.—"I will lift up mine eyes."—Clarke Whitfield.

Thursday, November 26.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 6-45 and in the evening at 4-45.
The offertories are for the Society for Propagation of Christian Knowledge.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 195, 198 and 317.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 165, 269, and 186.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 321 & 467.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 126, 378 and 367.

Wednesday, November 25.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 269 and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 202, 219, and 274.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMENS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Divine Service on board bulk Auckland.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship County of Edinburgh at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Thunder at 10-30 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Canterbury, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion, and Sermon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Commilla (s), from Busreh; and Metapodia (s), Moolmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for K. Coast & Kurrachi; Clyde (s), London; Asia (s), Liverpool and Glasgow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Algoma and Zambesi entered the dock yesterday.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Vol. at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-45 :—

March ..... Bodger ..... Revier.
Overture ..... Handlien Streiche ..... Suppé.
Valse ..... The Flower Show ..... Corte.
Selection ..... Gismé di Vera ..... Denicetti.
Mazurka ..... Azalien ..... Faust.
Galop ..... Lall Bagh .....
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIRS.—The annual Walkeshwar and Grant-road fairs will commence to-day, and will continue for five successive days.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—Lieut.-Col. W. S. Brooke was an additional passenger for Brindisi by yesterday's mail-steamer.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Basil Scott made the usual declaration as a member of the Bar, before Sir William Wedderburn, at the High Court on Thursday last.

A FOUNDLING.—A new-born child of native parentage was found on Thursday evening in a bush at the flag-staff on Cumballa Hill. It was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it is said to be doing well.

THEFT.—Gorah Govind, a municipal cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a box containing wearing apparel, the property of another cart-driver named Shaik Abdoola Mytab. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Pydownee-road, on the body of a female child, aged 2 years, named Suttai. On Thursday morning the deceased fell out of a window while playing on a cot that stood near by. She died the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.—On the 17th inst. Mr. J. Ringrow, preventive officer on board the H. I. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Goa, seized a case of goods transhipped from the P. and O. Mirzapore for Goa. It was suspected that a wrong declaration had been made in connection with the case, which was said to contain mercery. On being opened it was found to contain perfumery, shipped from London to "H. M. C. and Sons."

THE MAHABHARATHA IN BOMBAY.—We are sorry to learn that Babu Protap Chandra Roy, secretary to the "Datavya Bharat Karyahya," has fallen ill at Indore, and has consequently been compelled to return to Calcutta. He leaves Babu Siddheshur Mitter, we hear, as his agent in travelling throughout India and going to the different native princes and chiefs to seek aid for the publication and free distribution of the English translation of the Mahabharatha.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Vullijee Moosajee, a young Borah, was yesterday charged before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram, by Inspector Cobb, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a copper plate. The plate was lent to him, but instead of returning it he pawned it with a Marwaree. While making inquiries in another case the police had come across a large quantity of wearing apparel and other articles which had been pawned by the accused. It was then discovered that he had committed a series of frauds on his friends, most of whom, however, declined to prosecute. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Co. (late), Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Nov. 18.

SINCE the promulgation of the prospectus of the Association inaugurated under the auspices of Lady Dufferin, there has been much warm discussion amongst the inhabitants of Nasik, in respect of supplying female medical aid. Public recognition of the benevolent scheme and a response to the universal movement to start branch associations to further the female medical cause were deemed necessary. Accordingly a meeting was held last evening, under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. Woodward, in the District Court, which was crowded. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock, Dr. and the Misses Leahy, Mr. Harvey, Rao Bahadurs Thosar and Wadekar, Rao Bahadurs Sahassrabudhe and Wad, Rao Saheb Limaye and Deshpande and Yogi, Mr. Abasahib Chandwadkar, the members of the Nasik Bar, and other influential gentlemen, merchants, sowkars, and shastries of the town.

The chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen. The subject for discussion to-day is Lady Dufferin's fund, or the scheme for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The matter, as you all know, was initiated by our Viceroy's wife, who, a mother herself, could well know how to appreciate the introduction of a reform of the kind contemplated into the domestic economy of Indian households. Lady Dufferin, as I have said, set the movement going, and a central fund or committee has been established under her presidency, and similar branch associations in close affiliation with the central committee have been started in Madras and Bombay, and over these the wives of the respective Governors preside. Subscriptions have been invited, and most generous responses have been given, a sure indication of the value set on the scheme by those who have contributed to it. Indeed, it were difficult to conceive anything more calculated to meet with support and encouragement from all, both high and low, than that which has for its main object the physical welfare and health of the womankind of this country. Our women-kind are those nearest and dearest to us, and whatever tends to better their condition, either physically, mentally, or morally, must appeal to the best feelings of anyone worthy of the name of man. How much a reform is wanted in the medical treatment of women is only too painfully demonstrated by the sad tale of mortality which late statistics unfold. The percentage of deaths among the infant population is truly terrifying and most lamentable, because it is undeniable that much of the mortality is preventible, and that had many mothers in their troublous times which are the lot of all wives who become mothers had by them a clever head, and an experienced hand, many of the infants would have been spared to gladden their hearts and eyes, while they themselves would have come out of the trial healthy and well, instead of, as is too often the case, and as most of my native friends will know from sad personal experience, crippled in body and invalids for life. Next, as to the objects of the scheme. If you read the English papers you will have seen in those of last mail that a very influential meeting was held in London under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, at which the objects and advantages of the scheme were graphically described by such well-known Indian celebrities as Lord Hobhouse, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir R. Temple, Sir F. Roberts, and others. Briefly, the principal objects may be said to be threefold: 1st, to attract to India women doctors who have received a first-rate medical education; 2ndly, to erect hospitals and dispensaries for the reception and relief of women; and finally, to establish scholarships for the encouragement of female medical students of smaller or larger value, according as the students assist in India or England. These are the main objects. It is, then, with a view to bring efficient medical advice and treatment to all sorts and conditions of women, as well to those who by reason of a forced seclusion are unable to go forth and seek it as to those who are able to resort to outside means, that this association is being formed. Then as to ways and means. In a matter of this kind, when the sympathies of all, whether European or native, are with it, all will no doubt be willing to contribute; but it is from those who are more immediately and more intensely interested in the scheme that means sufficient and generous must be subscribed. The support and encouragement of officials will be willingly and ungrudgingly afforded in the initial organisation and floating of the scheme; but thereafter its development, its progress, and its life must be promoted by the native community. It is thought the time has come for a large and sustained effort of an unsectarian and national character to be made to organise and stimulate female medical education and to provide facilities for the training, in a similar character, when of women. This object has my hearty concurrence, and I sincerely trust the result of this meeting may be to further its ends for the ultimate benefit of the women of India, and particularly those of nursing. (Applause.)

Mr. Baker, the judge, proposed that a committee consisting of certain members be formed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of the immediate commencement of a large and sustained effort to explain the object of the scheme everywhere, and to popularise it, and enlist the sympathies of the people in the mofussil.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The District Deputy Collector (Mr. Wadeker) then addressed the meeting. He said that the idea of female education and equality was not a foreign importation. It was indigenous. In olden times Indian women were not secluded as now, with the possession of diverse learning and intellectual pre-eminence. In Indian history might be found several instances of ladies taking a prominent part along with men in the social, political, and moral advancement of the nation. Then the Hindoo conception of womanhood was grand, and women were not considered, as they now were, subjects of masculine caprice. They had dignity, and women had turned their admirers into adorers by their intellectual supremacy. This state of things continued for some considerable time, when the wheel turned round, and war, anarchy, and conquest became the order of the day. Foreign agency subverted healthy organisation and retarded progress. Female life then became burdened with forms and customs which eventually reduced it to an intolerable bondage. Liberty was taken away, seclusion was enforced, and all communication with the outer world scrupulously prohibited. The zenana became the seat of superstition and ignorance, and want of activity and exercise produced their natural consequences. Female life became a prey to the most terrible and lingering ailments. They were abandoned in child-birth and in all stages of sickness to a traditional regimen, to suffer, pine, and die through want of distinct medical aid. The result was a weak progeny. The revival of ancient pre-eminence was commenced by the present rulers, and of all the manifold blessings conferred on the nation, the revival of female medical aid is the right direction, continued the speaker, had been already taken by the Countess of Dufferin, and he thereby exhorted the audience to generously co-operate with the Nasik branch association and opening subscription lists.

Mr. Ganesh Shastri also addressed the meeting.

A subscription list was then sent round, and donations of Rs. 657 and annual subscriptions of Rs. 257 were secured on the spot. The figures were read to the meeting, and the business of further collection was entrusted to a committee, with Mrs. Baker as president.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the European ladies and gentlemen present for their sympathy and the affectionate concern they felt for the well-being of Indian women. Pan-supari and attar and gulab were distributed, and the assembly broke up.

THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon in the Fort, when Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote presided. The following report was read :—

The last report of the board, dated 31st October, 1884, was adopted at a general meeting of the company held on the 21st November, 1884. The board now submit their report for the period ending 30th September last, together with the audited accounts made up to the same date. The working account of the company shows a profit of Rs. 4,859-12-4, which the board recommend be appropriated as follows:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, Rs. 4,680; to credit of reserve fund account, Rs. 179-14-4; total Rs. 4,859-12-4. Both the Poona and Hyderabad factories have worked well during the year. The profits earned would have been considerably enhanced, were it not for the existence of opposition at Hyderabad. With a view to mitigate the loss being incurred as much as possible, the board purchased the Ice factory at Secunderabad, belonging to Mr. Bapoojee Eduljee Chenoi, for Rs. 12,000 of fully paid up shares in the company. The only remaining competitor is the factory of Mr. Abdul Cader, and your directors consider that it will prove to the ultimate advantage of the company to continue opposing this factory until terms of a beneficial and permanent nature are arranged. As advised in last report, your directors have appropriated the dividends on the shares falling to the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, of London, in reduct on of the claim this company has on that company. The retiring directors are Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend and re-appointing the office-bearers of the company.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, ECRU OTAN, and 30 other beautiful colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these ones. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 28, Soda Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C., England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d.; Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 28 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London E. C. England, Wholesale agents, Treacher and Co Ltd. Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

THE Sessions opened yesterday, and the following matters were disposed of before his lordship and a common jury :—

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Before the business of the Sessions commenced, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, applied for the exemption from service on the jury, at the present Sessions, of Mr. James Leask, Deputy Health Officer for Bombay. The application was based on an affidavit made by Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, which stated that Mr. Leask is at present acting as Health Officer in the absence of Dr. Davidson and Dr. Weir; that the duty and responsibility of the Health Office devolved upon him; and that his attendance on the jury would lead to much public inconvenience, and even danger. His lordship remarked that good grounds had been shown for exempting Mr. Leask, and he was accordingly exempted.

Mr. G. M. Phillips, assistant stock-taker, auditors' office, G. I. P. Railway, who was called on the jury and was present, stated that he was only eighteen years of age. He was therefore told to stand aside, and another juryman was called in his place.

THEFT IN A HINDOO TEMPLE.

Babajee Arjoon, a Maratha Hindoo, was charged with the theft, on the 10th ult., of a brass lamp from the temple of Narmadeshwur Mahadeo at Bnuleshwar. The lamp was kept burning under a canopy on the 10th October. In consequence of information received by the man in charge of the temple, he went out and saw the prisoner in the public road, walking away with the lamp thrown across his shoulder. A sepoy was called, and prisoner was given into custody.

The prisoner, in his defence, said.—I am a poor man and a "damaged" character. I beg your lordship to transport me; otherwise these people (the police) will be persecuting me. I am a poor man, and live by begging.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said,—Babajee Arjoon, I find you are a most incorrigible offender; and I sincerely hope you are the worst thief this city possesses. You have been convicted no less than 44 times, and 30 of those convictions have been on charges of theft and receiving stolen property. It is necessary for the safety of the community and the preservation of property in the city that you should go out of the country, and the sentence of the court is that you be transported for life.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Gopal Ramjee was charged with having on the 9th September last wounded Succoo, his wife, with a knife, with the intention or knowledge that, if he caused her death, he would have committed murder; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Succoo, the complainant, was married to the prisoner about ten years ago, and was employed in a spinning and weaving mill. On the morning of the 9th September prisoner told her not to go to work, and gave her money to get some mutton and wheat flour. After partaking of the meal, prisoner went out. During his absence the complainant fell asleep, and in the afternoon was aroused by feeling her neck being cut. She saw her husband with a knife in his hand, and in her struggle to get from him he cut her nose. They had not quarrelled before, but prisoner had told her on two or three occasions not to speak to a man named Visram, with whom she was on intimate terms. The previous evening he had seen her with Visram. On an alarm being raised by the complainant, a neighbour went up to her assistance. She held her hand to her nose, which was bleeding, and there was blood on her and the prisoner's clothes. They went to a policeman, to whom the prisoner volunteered the statement that he had cut her nose. The woman was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she remained sixteen days. There were seven wounds on her nose, and several superficial wounds on her hands, cheek, and neck. She was permanently disfigured. There was no immediate danger to her life from any of the wounds.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of the charge of attempted murder, but found him guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had inflicted upon his wife the most brutal injury in a most dastardly spirit of revenge, from supposing that she was guilty of infidelity, which was the only excuse he put forward for his conduct for taking the law into his own hands, his act was a most unjustifiable one. The offence he had committed was a brutal and dastardly one, and one which was too common in this Presidency. It was only a year ago that his lordship had before him two or three cases of a similar character, when the prisoners were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in each case. Mr. Justice Pluhey had a similar case before him at the last Criminal Sessions. It was essential that a severe sentence should be made; and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Sopans walad Koondlika; Shiva walad Peerajee, Shiva Peerajee, Shiva walad Sedoo, Bhewa walad Peerajee, John Carter, a European, and Ramswamy Moonaswamy were charged with having, on the 16th June last, committed house-breaking by night in the house of Mr. Samuel Gordon Brebner, and with theft of silver and gold-plated cups, one silver star, cash, medal cases, and other property. The prisoners wished to be tried by a jury, of whom the majority were Europeans; while the five native prisoners wished to be tried separately. Carter was then placed alone on his trial before a jury consisting of eight Europeans and one native.

The prosecutor, chief mechanical engineer, Small Arms Factory, Kirkee, said a portion of the stolen property was kept in his house in a wooden box. In the wooden box were also a £5 note, Rs. 370 in cash and currency notes, and some French gold coins, etc. On the morning of the 14th June last prosecutor was sleeping in the verandah of his house, and was twice aroused. The second time he got up and went in his bedroom, when he missed the wooden box. On making a search, he found a writing desk and one or two articles in the garden, and the wooden box in an open space about a hundred yards from the house. It had been broken open, and the contents were scattered about. He also found a blanket in which were wrapped up some of the larger silver cups. The whole of the property was of the value of between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3 000. Two gold medals, some silver medals, the £5 note, Rs. 370 in cash and currency notes, and some clothes were still missing. The prisoner Shiva had been in the prosecutor's employ. Prosecutor had seen John Carter about two months before the robbery. The Superintendent of the Factory employed him, but he stayed there only about three months, and left of his own accord. Shiva's character was given him. Prosecutor supposed that the thieves must have got into the house from the semicircular top of a window.

Some goldsmiths and shopkeepers were called as witnesses to prove that the prisoner Ramaswamy came together to their places of business and produced various silver articles. They had cash with them, and they bought watches, rings, etc.

The Clerk of the Crown read to the jury a statement made by the prisoner to the committing magistrate, in which he admitted that he met the accused at Poona, gave them money to drink some liquor, and then went to Kirkee. Ramaswamy brought a box from prosecutor's house, which was broken open, and the property was taken out in prisoner's presence. He accompanied Ramaswamy to the bullock shops, and took Rs. 450 as his share. He made Ramaswamy's acquaintance in the Yerrowda Jail, where they were both undergoing imprisonment.

Prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say in his defence or to explain with regard to his confession, said.—I am not able to speak for myself, I am uneducated.

The judge.—You stated before the magistrate that you took a part in the robbery, and that you had your share. Have you anything to say with regard to that confession?

Prisoner.—That was all put into my head by the police.

The judge.—You say you made the statement you were tutored by the police to make. Have you anything to say where you passed the night?

Prisoner.—I was at home.

His lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury the evidence produced in court was not sufficient for a conviction, and that the case against the prisoner rested upon the confession he had made before the committing magistrate. The jury had to consider whether it was a truthful and voluntary confession.

The police officers in charge of the case were called at the request of the jury, and questioned by the foreman as to whether any promise was made to the prisoner to induce him to make a confession. It was denied that any promise or offer of a bribe was made to the prisoner. Mr. Brebner, the prosecutor, was recalled, and denied having offered the prisoner Rs. 100 to induce him to make a confession to the police.

The jury by a majority of eight to one found the prisoner guilty only of receiving stolen property. His lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority, and that the prisoner received some of the stolen goods. Prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year.

CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE.

Wittoo Lingoo, a hospital assistant employed in the Common Jail Hospital, was charged with causing by negligence the death of Mahadoo Mohunjee, Hurry Narayen, Ludha Ismail, and Govind Mahadoo, prisoners in the Common Jail. Mr. Leith, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, for the prisioner.

Mr. Leith briefly stated to the jury the facts of the case for the prosecution. On the 20th September last there were five prisoners in the Common Jail under medical treatment for fever. Dr. G.Y. Hunter, the medical gentleman in charge of the jail, was absent that day; and the prisoner, according to his directions, gave the five prisoners from two to four grains of a white powder which he understood to be quinine (cinchona alkaloid). Four of the prisoners died soon afterwards. The fifth was saved, but had since died from some other cause. A statement was made by the prisoner to the effect that the quinine was kept in the same press as strychnia; that the bottle containing strychnia was broken; and that by mistake the strychnia was placed on the same shelf as the parcels containing the quinine, so that by mistake he administered the prisoners strychnia instead of quinine. The contents of the stomachs of the deceased persons had been examined by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser, and he would state that he found traces of strychnia in them. There was no dispute as to the facts. It would probably be contended on behalf of the prisoner that his act did not fall within the section relating to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Dr. G. Y. Hunter, in medical charge of the Common Jail, said that on the 20th September last he told the prisoner to give five of the jail prisoners, then suffering from fever, cinchona alkaloid. Under the rules, poisons are kept separate from other drugs; and in this case, they were separated. There were two partitions of a press, and strychnia and cinchona alkaloids were kept separately in the partitions. After the deaths of the men, witness examined the press. Prisoner then said that he had given the men strychnia by mistake in place of cinchona alkaloid. He said the bottle of strychnia was broken some days previously, and that while he was picking up the powder to put into another bottle he was urgently summoned to the yard; that in the hurry of the moment he put the parcel of strychnia into a drawer of the dispensary table; that he locked the door of the room and went to do what was necessary in the yard; and that on his return it escaped his memory that he had put the strychnia into the drawer. Prisoner afterwards gave witness the paper parcel containing the strychnia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—In my opinion, it was a case of absolute loss of memory on the prisoner's part. It was complete loss of memory, because when the catastrophe had occurred the presence of the parcel in the drawer instantaneously flashed to his memory, and he at once told the Superintendent all about it.

Further evidence was called in corroboration of the opening statement of counsel.

Mr. Leith, in summing up the evidence, remarked that the prosecution did not press for severe punishment in the case; but at the same time they must impress upon the minds of the jury the grave consequences which would ensue if an act of negligence such as the prisoner's were to go unpunished. It was the prisoner's negligence—the prosecution did not wish to put it higher—which caused the deaths of the four unfortunate persons.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the prisoner, urged that the consequences of the conviction would be disastrous to his client, for he would never afterwards be employed in the department. Ten days previously to the 20th September a bottle of strychnia was broken, and prisoner put the contents in a drawer, and forgot all about it. But the jury were requested to confine their attention to the 20th, and consider what was rash or negligent in the prisoner's conduct on that day. The learned counsel submitted that, with regard to the occurrence of the 20th September, there was nothing rash or negligent on the prisoner's part. Strychnia was not present to his mind at all on that day. The light in the dispensary was indifferent; and it was admitted that it was difficult, under certain circumstances, to distinguish between strychnia and cinchona alkaloid. There was not the slightest suspicion in the prisoner's mind that what he was giving on the 20th September would do any harm. The drawer contained cinchona alkaloid. His mind was a perfect blank on the point that there was any strychnia there. If there was any rashness on the prisoner's part, it must be shown that it was conscious rashness. There was a similar case to the prisoner's. Four years ago the death of Mr. Gronoona, the Italian Consul, was unconsciously caused be an overinjection of morphia by a gentleman who still occupied a high position in the establishment to which he belonged.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the main question for the jury to consider was, whether it was the prisoner's negligence which caused the deaths of the unfortunate persons. The whole line of the prisoner's conduct from the 10th to the 20th September must be looked to.

The foreman inquired if there was any evidence to show that the strychnia and the cinchona alkaloid powders had been by mistake placed in the same drawer, and that on the 20th September the prisoner was unable to distinguish between the two.

His lordship said there was such evidence, and that Dr. Hunter had stated so.

Dr. Hunter was recalled, and confirmed what his lordship had stated to the jury.

The jury by a majority of eight to one found the prisoner guilty of negligence, at the same time recommending him to mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said he agreed with the jury. It was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the deaths of the unfortunate persons were caused by the prisoner's negligence. He had no doubt suffered much in conscience, and the deaths he had caused had doubtless led him to be determination to be most careful in future. But his lordship could not allow the sufferings of his conscience to be a sufficient punishment for the loss of memory which had led to such fatal results. Public safety required that the prisoner should be sentenced; and that sentence, considering the recommendation of the jury, was that the prisoner be kept in simple imprisonment for six months.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

JURORS FINED.

Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, clerk, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythel, and Company, and Mr. Luckumsey Nuppoo, partner, Messrs. Nuppoo, Nensey, and Company, common jurymen, who did not answer to their names, were fined Rs. 50 each.

The fines were afterwards remitted in both cases on the jurymen appearing before his lordship and stating that a mistake had been made by them as to the hour when they were required to attend a second time; for when the Clerk of the Crown told them to a read again at 12, they misunderstood it to be 2 o'clock. They did attend at 2 p.m.

THE ALBLESS LEPER HOME FUND.

WE have received Rs. 20 from Mr. C. N. Bhat, first-class subordinate judge of Dandia, as a contribution towards the above fund.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

General Hughes, Kurrachee
General Bayly, R.A. Poona
a Genera Gordon, Bellary
a The Misses Gordon, Bellary
Colonel Penny, R.A. Bombay
a Mr G H Davison, Agra
a Mr Cooke Py, Kaira
a Mr and Mrs F C Francis, Mhow
a Mrs W A Crow
Mr T A Martin Bombay
M. F Turner, Bombay
a Lieut H D Douglas Hamilton, R. V., s s Java
a Capt and Mrs F B Pelle, Ahmedabad
a Mr J C Ledger, Delhi
a Major Watson
a Honble A Hardinge, ADC, Poona
a Mr A Mantels, Zanzibar
a Col S Grant
a Col and Mrs Crozier, Bangalore
a Dr O'Callaghan
a Mr C Blackwell
a Mr J M Williams
a Lieut A Pnayre, ADC, Mahableshwar
a Mr J Morgan
a Major A Brett, A P D, England
a Mr Robb, Rawal Pindee
a Mr James Robb, Bareilly
a Mr A Hechenberg
a Mr S Rotlesenta
a Mr F J Drury, England
a Lieut Brett, England
a Lieut-Col C J Durand, England
a Mrs Scurrrock, England
a The Misses Grant, England
a Mr and Mrs Harvey, England
a Mr Williams, England
a Mr T F Graham, K D G, England
a Mr C B Winchester, CS, Nagar
a Col and Mrs Perry, Sitapur
Major R Hennell, Mhow
a Mr and Mrs H Bell England
a Col and Mrs Barrow, England
a Mr and Mrs Mackintosh, England
a Mr J Deas, England
a Mr G E Bainbur, England
a Mr J L Rowly, England
a Mr H C Furrard, England
a Hon F Bruring, England
a Mr J Wallace, England
a The Misses Wallace, England
a Mr Overbury
a Miss Grant
a Mr Winterbotham, England
a Mr and Mrs Tarrett, England
a Mr and Mrs Fowler, England
a Mr G Egan, England
a Mrs Thom, Mhow
a Mr Mann, VS, Mooltan
a Surg-Maj Barry, Moradabad
a Mr E F Wood
a Mr and Mrs Neill, Jabulpore
a Mr J H Glass, Berar
a Mr and Mrs C Tupp, Aoct Genl, England
a Mr F C Clanning, England
a Mr H J Bowden, Deesa
a Mr and Mrs Roberts, C S, England
a Capt J G L Burnett, 17th Regt, Lucknow
a Mr A L Conyngham, Hyderabad
a Mr Jas S Weston, England
a Capt Talbot, Quetta
a Mrs Macpherson, England
a Col and Mrs Parker, England
a Mrs Carwithen, England
a Mr and Mrs Crumbers, England
a Mrs Chapman, England
a Mr J Thompson, England
a Mr Tremlin, England
a Mr and Mrs Bullock, England
a Dr and Mrs Massy, England
a Miss Rowlins, England
a Miss Anglow, England
a Miss Mary, England
a Miss Davie, Allahabad
Mr W J Fennie, Calcutta
a Capt and Mrs Graves, Sialkot
a Mr C Corstorphom, Simla
a Lieut A Anderson, Pindi
a Capt F Mercer, RA, Lucknow
a Capt Samleson, Umballa
a Dr and Mrs Griffith Evans, Gotacamund
a Mr and Mrs Cooper, Bombay
a Mr F W Anderson, England
a Mr T W Anderson, England
a Miss Borthwick, Scotland
Mrs McRobert, Scotland
a Mr J H Forsyth, Agra
Miss Brisdland, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Mr A R Waidson, Lahore
a Mr A F Bridge, Calcutta
a Mr T P Macklin
Mr A McRobert, Cawnpore
Major Hownsley, D A A G, Kumptee
Capt A Montanaro
a Mr J G Strebner
Mr Gauntlett
Mr Heynon
Mrs E J Ebden
Capt J E Broadbent, R E, Kurrachee

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

AT the instance of Sir Lepel Griffin, considerable discussion has been going on for several months past in reference to an alleged departure from the principles on which the Punjab University was originally founded. The following letter was addressed by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Registrar so far back as December 30, 1884, soon after his return to India :—

It is some time since I have seen the detailed account of the proceedings of the University, and consequently I am unable to express my opinion with full knowledge or confidence, but I cannot refrain from noticing the widespread belief that exists among native gentlemen of position, and closely associated with the University, (who are my frequent correspondents) that there has been of late years an ever-increasing tendency to depart from those principles on which the University was originally founded, and to subordinate its teaching and examinations to that sufficient and unsympathetic treatment of public instruction which existed before the founders of the University attempted to place the education of the people in the hands of the people.

Unless there be some truth in this generally believed statement, I fail to understand the proclaimed intention of the Khalsa Diwan to form a Sikh College of their own; while on the other hand the Muhamadans are ready with a similar proposal. The Punjab University should have been able and anxious to include these and all other national aspirations within itself. I well remember the occasion when, in the Senate, I warmly advocated the cause of the teaching of Gurmukhi, both on the grounds of its intrinsic interest and also that, as the language of the religious books of the Sikhs and Chiefs who had so largely endowed the University, it was obligatory upon us to encourage its study. That motion was carried after great opposition, principally of officers of the Educational Department; but judging by the present feeling among Sikh donors, it must have been carried out in but a half-hearted and unsympathetic manner.

It is especially to the Oriental College that my remarks apply. This is the embodiment of Indian indigenous education, and it should not be crippled in the interests of English endowments which are amply provided for elsewhere, by attaching to its honors or degrees conditions of proficiency in English standards.

What we should desire to see in the Punjab University is the full and frank admission that no Indian education is satisfact

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

THE Bank of England return for the week, showing as it does an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 42 to 45 per cent, makes it manifest that the advance in the Bank rate to 3 per cent. was, as we remarked at the time, more a precautionary measure in anticipation of a possible demand for gold than in consequence of any inquiry that had already taken place. In the open market rates of discount remain as before at 2½ per cent. on 3 and 2¾ per cent. on 6 months' bills.

The usual Stock Exchange quotations remain unaltered, and in Seeds and Wheat, Reuter says, there is no change, although private advices regarding them are weak all round.

Aided by firm markets and hardening prices for Piece-goods in Manchester, the Liverpool Cotton market continues to exhibit a decidedly better feeling. The tone at the close yesterday showed a hardening tendency, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, including the comparatively large proportion of 500 bales Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, as also apparently were arrivals, and from New York futures come 2 points lower. Still the whole aspect of the trade is indicative of solid improvement, having its commencement from the right end, and were it not for the state of the Silver Exchanges and the political situation we might look for livelier times in the staple than we have had for some months back.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts	37,000	43,000	40,000
Six days do.	224,000	207,000	178,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,116,000	2,160,000	2,144,000

The market here to-day, although not active, is unquestionably firmer. Sellers are willing enough to do business, but they insist upon the top rates of yesterday, or even an advance of a rupee. At the same time exporters, having more inquiry from home, seem disposed to buy a little more freely; but, except for occasional parcels, there is a margin of about 1-16d. on the wrong side, which stands in the way of business. Some small sales of good Broach are reported at Rs. 212 for March delivery. Current quotations are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Broach ready	166	170	176
Do. delivery	163	170	176 early dec.
Oomras	185-6 January.		
Do. delivery	183-4 March.		
Broach	212 do.		
Dholleras	188-89 April.		

WHEAT is quiet and unchanged in value. For best Soft White ready there is some little demand at the moment, supplies not being very plentiful, but otherwise any business passing is in New Crop for April-May delivery. The following are current prices to-day per cwt. railway terms :—

No. 1 Pusar	3-13 6 at 3-15-6.
No. 1 Club Delhi	3-11-6.
Red Delhi	3-7.
Red Admedabad	3-11-6.

SEEDS exhibit no change worthy of notice.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing actually doing, and the following are current quotations :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	17-6 to 18-9	17-6 to 20
London	15 to 16-3	17-6 to 20
Open Charter	21-3	22-6 to 25
Havre	22-6	
Dunkirk	21-3 to 22-6	22-6 to 25
Antwerp	21-3 to 22-6	22-6 to 25
Marseilles	21-3 to 22	
Trieste-Venice	25	27-6 to 35 at 2

EXCHANGE :—Great quietness prevails in sterling, and rates remain the same as yesterday in every particular. Very little private paper is being offered, and, on the other hand, the demand for remittance, is equally quiescent. We quote for ready bills or, indeed, for delivery up to the end of the year, as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6¼d.	"
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 9-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 6¾d.	"
France " "	1·93.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady, and we quote Fours ready at Rs. 97, and Forward at Rs. 96¾, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 98¾.

SHARES :—Some business has been done to-day in Mill shares at Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Companies have improved Rs. 25 in first issue, Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in second issue. Press shares remain unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					712½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	830x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	567½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	458
National Bank of India	37,500	250		5 pct.	102

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	200
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kamrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,110xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	200
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Brady's Cawnpore P. Wks. Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 35	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	195
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	776
Dholia Jee & G. Co.	5 0	800	800	..	125
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	Rs. 150	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	500	Rs. 25	50)
Khangum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250xd
Meranelle Press	1,500	125	125	..	127½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	555
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New India Press	1,000	125	125	..	166
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	672xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	735

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Sympathetic Square	" 36-0	" "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 66-0	" "
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DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.

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GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,

J. CHESTER,

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Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GEORGE—November 18, the wife of H. George, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANE—November 17, at Sehore, C. I., the wife of Surgeon A. Dane, M.D., Bhopal Battalion and Political Agency, of a son.

WILLIAMS—November 11, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of H C Williams, Bengal civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WELLS—IRVING—November 16, at Raneegunge, by the Rev W M Spencer, Ellen, daughter of George Irving, Esq, Bolton-le-Moors, England, to Edward Henry Wells of the Bengal Coal Company, Ltarah.

DEATH.

DAVIS—November 12, at Calcutta, Mrs Margaret Davis, aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

Now that the Parliament of 1885 has followed all those that preceded it, speculation as to the composition and character of that which is to succeed it, will become more eager than ever. Will the Liberals with their Radical wing have a majority of twenty, or of forty, or of eighty, according to the somewhat divergent calculations which are each presumed by those who have worked them out, to be accurately based on the facts of the situation? Or will the Conservatives, with their Home Rule allies, count on a division twelve votes more than the Opposition? Until recently there was a disposition to accept the predictions of the Liberal leaders as the more probable. As the supreme moment arrives there is a noticeable hesitation in the manner of the prophets. The premature agitation of the question of disestablishment has undoubtedly strengthened the hands of the Conservatives, who are now able to present themselves before the country as the defenders of the connection between the State and Christianity. Mr. Gladstone in his manifesto appeared to acquiesce in the fact that throughout the civilised world a current had set in the direction of the disestablishment of State Churches. He spoke of the probable effect upon the Church of England as a matter which excited hope or fear in the minds of observers, and contented himself with saying that the question would not become ripe for solution during the time of the new Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain, who had committed himself to the policy of immediate disestablishment, must have looked upon the more cautious utterance of Mr. Gladstone as ambiguous and half-hearted. The Radical leader must now, however, regret that he had not displayed an equal amount of caution on so perilous a subject. He has learned from the political effect of Lord Salisbury's strategic counter-march that the Liberal position has been weakened, if not endangered, by the hasty declaration threatening the stability of the Establishment. He has endeavoured to modify the sense of his original declaration so as to bring it into apparent accordance with Mr. Gladstone's somewhat oracular and highly politic pronouncement. But the determination of the Nonconformists as a body to press forward against the Church interferes with any general disposition by the four hundred Liberal candidates who are pledged to disestablishment, to imitate their leaders and hedge. The situation of the Liberals is therefore more or less compromised in regard to a subject on which they are not themselves united, while their opponents are animated by the consciousness that here at least they can count upon the co-operation of certain sections of the Liberal party.

Considerable credit is due to Lord Salisbury for the skill with which he chose the ground on which he elected to fight the battle of the State Church, and threaten his adversaries on their most exposed side. To defend the State connection on the ordinary ground with which the public is so familiar would have been to court eventual defeat. No one doubts that personally Mr. Gladstone would regard the disruption of the ties connecting Church and State with a feeling akin to grief. Yet clearly he acquiesced in the inevitable, and exerted his influence to postpone the discussion of the question to a time when he will not be a witness of a result which he fears. Lord Salisbury, profiting, no doubt, by his personal acquaintance with the forces at work in France, has placed before the public an aspect of the question at issue which will give pause to many of his antagonists, while it will add to the energy and the number of his allies. A month ago he specially cited the example of France to show the nature of the movement which threatened the connection between the State and Christianity. In France, he said, the classes which take part in politics, honeycombed with infidelity, "have hunted Christianity as an unclean thing from the schools, from the tribunal, from the hospitals, and from the side of the dying patients." This is a specific statement which has the advantage of being strictly true, and has a great advantage over the generality which his lordship indulged in when he accused Mr. Gladstone of bowing his head complacently "to a wave of infidelity which was sweeping over the land." This declaration justified Sir Charles Dilke's taunt that the controversy about the principle of the State Church is not one between the religious and the irreligious. But what has actually happened in France is not a question of controversy at all, but a question of fact about which there can be no dispute. It is a fair argument that what has happened in the neighbouring country was not only the practical but the almost inevitable outcome of the principle of severing the tie between the State and Christianity. It has been found that the tie in question is much more complex and more intimate than it has been generally believed to be. The French statesmen who began the movement would have been as horrified as Lord Salisbury himself if they had been told that once the connection between Church and State was loosened, Christianity would be hunted as an unclean thing from the schools, the tribunals, and from the bedside of the dying. But the French leaders found themselves driven by circumstances and by their French logic, which works such magnificent mischief from time to time, to go to unexpected lengths, if they were to make good their first steps. All the women and perhaps half the men in the country are more or less sincere believers in the principles of religion. When they are assailed on the side of their traditional sentiments, they naturally oppose a strenuous resistance. Passions are aroused on both sides, and the side which gives way regards itself as dishonoured. The movement in France was at first professedly directed against the non-authorised congregations, which were summarily broken up and expelled. Having done so much, it was found that nothing had been accomplished, but that the authorised congregations were alarmed and exasperated. It was not safe to allow them to continue to teach in the schools, and the schools were laicised, or to visit the hospitals, and the chaplains were dismissed, or to have access to the soldiers, and military chaplains were dispensed with. The State must not allow a bishop priesthood to parade emblems of sedition in the public streets. Religious processions traditionally tolerated in pious neighbourhoods were forbidden. The cross was removed from the schools and the courts of justice. A number of deputies called the attention of Government to the fact that while the Christian emblems were removed from the schools and the courts, the cross loomed over Paris from a thousand steeples, and they pressed for its removal. The Panthéon has been secularised, and the great cross taken down at heavy expense. The ecclesiastical budget fixed under the concordat has been denounced by a strong party in the Chamber, and committees have recommended that the buildings given for charitable purposes to religious institutions shall be resumed by the State, and so on. The State is urged to refuse the young men in training for the ministry exemption from military service. It is pointed out that three years of barrack life would unfit the bulk of them for the service of the altar, and that it is even now found impossible to recruit the priesthood, seeing that their miserable stipends range from twenty to sixty pounds a year, and that many of them are in a state of chronic misery. But the answer is that the State has nothing to do with any Church, and that the recognition of special claims would be an infringement of the principle of neutrality in religious matters. Neutrality in religious matters is held to require that nothing should be said about religion to French schoolboys, and when it was asserted that the Republic had expelled God from the schools, an official representing the Government at a distribution of prizes informed the pupils that the charge was false, for nothing could be expelled which did not exist, "*et Dieu n'existe pas!*" When matters had come to this pass the monarchical parties, seeing their opportunity, organised a movement aimed at the very existence of the Republic. Gentlemen in Paris were astonished by the result of the recent elections in the provinces, which threatened to place them in a minority. The danger was for the moment staved off, the energetic Government employing "a mob of filthy lackeys," as M. Rochefort termed the official army of the Republic, to save the situation at the final ballet.

The endeavour to raise the cry of disestablishment in England for this election was singularly inopportune. Public opinion was not prepared for so startling a proposal. The Conservatives feel themselves fully justified in asking whether people in England desire to set out on such a crusade in favour of religious neutrality as that which has led to such unlooked-for results in France. The subject is one that bristles with danger Mr. Gladstone speaks of ninety millions sterling as the sum which would have to be paid over to the Church of England if it be treated as liberally as the Irish Church was treated when it was disestablished and disendowed. Mr. Robert Lowe denounced what he termed the profligate gift of public property which was bestowed upon the sister Church, and in the "Radical Programme" the suggestion that so vast a sum as ninety millions should be made over by the State is denounced as calamitous. An equally exasperating question is that of the disposal of the churches in the possession of the Establishment. Are they to be given over to the clergy of the Established Church, or to the ratepayers of each parish as the Radicals propose? How many of the historic national edifices are to be secularised as the Panthéon has been? The Radicals propose to claim a considerable number of such buildings for the nation. The prospect, not unnaturally, creates great alarm, and Lord Salisbury's appeal finds ready response outside the Conservative party lines. The magnitude of the difficulties which rise upon all hands when the question of disestablishment comes up for discussion shows how serious was the mistake of including it in the Liberal programme. The practical result will be to strengthen the hands of the Conservatives on the day of the poll, by getting them the support not only of many Liberal Churchmen, but of others who have no desire to precipitate a struggle of which no one could foresee the end.

THOUGH defeated in a severe fight, King Milan has gained the avowed object of his war of intervention. Prince Alexander has resolved to submit to the Sultan, to whom he has announced that he has withdrawn his troops from Roumelia. Thus the *status quo ante* insisted upon by Servia, arms in hand, has been established. As the Emperor of Germany in a speech from the throne has expressed a hope that the Great Powers will make the Bulkan States respect the Treaty of Berlin, there is not much likelihood that the said Powers will become embroiled in the quarrel, which must now cease. There is no longer anything to fight about. The right of Turkey to maintain her treaty rights over Roumelia was acknowledged by the Powers at the outset; the practical difficulty of enforcing them without risking a general conflagration has been removed by the submission of Prince Alexander. The Servians cannot well venture to invent on the spur of the moment a new pretext for continuing the war against the Bulgarians Peace will probably be re-established as quickly as war broke out, and we may hope that it will last longer.

BISHOP MEURIN, whose interest in several charitable institutions of an undenominational character is well known in this city, appeals to the Municipal authorities for some help towards carrying on a school for deaf-mutes which he established some time ago. He states that there are upwards of 16,000 deaf-mutes in this Presidency, of whom no fewer than 551 are to be found in the city and island of Bombay He draws attention to their melancholy condition, which necessitates their passing their lives in ignorance for want of instruction. That these helpless beings can and do receive suitable instruction, such as would put them on better terms of equality with their fellow-men, is shown by the success of the numerous institutions that are found existing in Europe and America for their special benefit. With a view to giving a proper educational training to these poor creatures, Bishop Meurin started a small school, about a year and a half ago, for children thus afflicted. The benefits of this institution were made available to children of all castes and creeds, but for want of sufficient support it is not at present in a very thriving condition, there being only fourteen pupils in attendance. The expenses have hitherto been paid by the Bishop himself, with a little aid from a Catholic charitable society. If sufficient funds are available, it is proposed to impart some kind of industrial training, in addition to literary instruction, so as to enable these poor unfortunates to fight the battle of life with better success. Considering that the institution for which this appeal is made is educational, it is certainly within the province of the Municipality to lend it a helping hand. The subject was brought to the notice of the Town Council yesterday by Mr. Ollivant, who stated that by the law as it stood the Municipality could not vote funds for an educational institution until it had been included by the Director of Public Instruction in the list of institutions submitted by him to the Municipality. The matter has been brought to the notice of Mr. Lee-Warner, and it is possible that it may be submitted to the consideration of the Town Council, which is now preparing the local budget for next year.

THE letter which we have received from Dr. Peterson, the University Registrar, announcing that the Matriculation Examination will be held over again, will be read with satisfaction. The Syndicate has come to the conclusion that the examinations held this year have been thoroughly vitiated. There can, unfortunately, be no doubt of the fact. The new examination will probably be held on the 30th inst. Now that the public and the Syndicate are of one mind as to the fiasco which occurred, and as to the remedy to be applied, it is to be hoped that the duty of discovering the offender who betrayed his trust in the matter will be energetically taken in hand.

THE WAR IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOV. 13.

ARRIVING at Rangoon on the morning of the 8th inst., we found that General Prendergast had arrived in the Clive the previous evening, and had taken up his quarters under the hospitable roof of Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, at Government House. The General was well received in Rangoon, and found the arrangements which had been commenced for the transhipment of troops on the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamers well advanced. The Bengal Brigade, which had arrived from Calcutta a few days previously, were ready to start, and they were despatched up the river on the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th inst. The despatch of the troops from Madras was therefore proceeded with as the ships came into harbour.

Rangoon is a city which is well worth a visit at any time, and it is not the less so now, when it is full of the bustle and excitement of the departure of the expedition to Mandalay. The city is full of vitality, and the famous Shwaydagon pagoda compares favourably in point of interest with any place of worship in the East. The wharves along the river bank present every morning a busy scene. Since the arrival of General Prendergast all heads of departments meet at an early hour at the Commissariat wharf, where orders for the day's work are issued and arrangements discussed. In the evening reports are sent to Colonel Bengough, the chief of the staff, to say how far the work has been carried out The distribution of the headquarter staff duties is for the present as follows :—Colonel Bengough acts as chief of the staff, and everything is referred to him during the last few days and before the troops are concentrated. The other three head-quarters staff officers have been employed in the Quartermaster-General's Department; the whole work of the Adjutant-General's Department has therefore fallen on Colonel Bengough's shoulders. Major McNeill is Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, Major Symons superintends the embarkation and transhipment of troops at Rangoon, and Major Walker carries out the same duties at Prome—the terminus of the railway—where those who go so far by train have to take to the river. All steamers are despatched up the river with orders to call at Prome for instructions and to rendezvous ten miles south of Thayetmyo. I give here a list of steamers, with the order and dates on which they left Rangoon and of their probable arrival on the frontier :—

FLOTILLA FLEET.

Alaung Pya flats 45 and 21, with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, from Rangoon, November 8; arrived Thayetmyo, November 13.

Thooreat flats 18 and 50, with the 2nd and 11th Regiments, Bengal Infantry, from Rangoon, November 8; arrived Thayetmyo, November 13.

Yankeen Taung flats 55 and 19, with the Liverpool Regiment, the telegraph department, and stores on flat 19, from Rangoon, November 9; arrived Thayetmyo, November 14.

Thamay Dine (no flats) with the G. O. Commanding and Head-quarter Staff, from Rangoon, November 10, about 2 p.m.; arrived Thayetmyo, November 13.

Shint Sawboo flats 56 and 57, with the 12th Madras Infantry and 1st Pioneers, from Rangoon, November 10, at 6 p.m.; arrived Thayetmyo, November 15.

Panthay flats 28 and 30, with the 9-1st Cinque Ports Div. and 12 horses and 240 mules, from Rangoon, November 10, at 4-30 p.m.; arrived Thayetmyo November 15.

Burmah flats 42 and 17, with the Head-quarters, 2nd Brigade, Hampshire Regiment, from Rangoon, November 11, at 12 noon; arrived Thayetmyo, November 16.

Irrawaddy flats 40 and 49, with the 21st and 25th Regiments M. I., Head-quarters, 1st Brigade, from Rangoon, November 11, at 3-40 p.m.; arrived Thayetmyo, November 16.

Shway Myo flats 29 and 27, with the Bombay Mountain Battery and 6 Companies Sappers and Miners, from Rangoon, November 12; arrived Thayetmyo, November 17.

R. A. HEAVY SIEGE FLEET.

Anander with the two barges, 4 guns, 2-3rd of 4-1st R. A., and 4 mortars, from Rangoon, November 12; arrived Thayetmyo November 17.

Ataran with the two barges, 4 guns (6-3 Howitzers) 2-3rd of 3-1st R. A., from Rangoon, November 11, at 2 p.m.; arrived Thayetmyo, November 16.

Yunan with the coal barge, Heavy Battery, 8 guns, 1-3rd 4-1st R. A., 1-3rd 3-1st R. A., and Q-1st R. A., from Rangoon, November 13; arrived Thayetmyo, November 18.

Ashley Eden flats 34 and 33, with the 23rd Madras Infantry, Hazara Mountain Battery, from Rangoon, November 12; arrived Thayetmyo, November 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nya Woon flat 6, with the Naval Brigade, from Rangoon, November 10, at 1-30 p.m.; arrived Thayetmyo, November 15.

Pulu flat, 24 with the Naval Brigade, waiting for Admiral, expected about 17th or 18th.

Rangoon flats 41 and 44, with the floating hospital, general hospital stores, for Thayetmyo, and two field hospitals, left Rangoon, November 12; arrived Thayetmyo, November 17.

Panlang, with the travelling hospital.

Waikena, with the travelling hospital.

Crane barge, with steamer Crane for R. A.

Tug with 8 steam launches, reserve steamer Mendoon, and 1,600 coolies, 50 per regiment.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company are making arrangements to mess the officers of the force, so that as long as it does not leave the river the campaign will be a most luxurious one. All English here who know the Burmese well say they will not fight with any determination or pluck, and the general impression among the civilians is that it will be a walk-over. M. de Facien, who has been for years a general in King Theebaw's army, and who only left Mandalay a short time ago, says that the troops neither wish nor intend to fight, and that they will run away when the first shot is fired. Their arms, he says, are of the most unserviceable kind, and he was quite surprised when he found that our big guns went off every time they were fired. The Burmese, on the other hand, think throughout British Burmah that King Theebaw is a dangerous fish to tackle. They say we know little of his strength or his resources, and they fear it will be a bad thing for the country if he comes in the direction of Rangoon. The Burmans say that when we fought them before they knew nothing of our arms or way of fighting, but that now they have both arms and generals who know what to do, and that they will fight much better than they did formerly.

As may be expected reports of every kind reach us constantly as to King Theebaw's doings; and the Gymkhana, where the greater part of the European community of Rangoon meets every evening, is rife with rumours of the most fabulous description. It seems, however, pretty clear that he has as yet made little preparation to receive us, and that if we advance quickly there will be much less opposition than if he is given time. General Prendergast evidently does not intend to let the grass grow under his feet. He started for Prome last night, where he would meet his steamer, the Thambyadine, and arrive at Thayetmyo this afternoon. There was a good deal of mystery about the date of his departure. Five days ago we heard it was probable he would start on Thursday or Friday; but since then it has been spread about that he wished to see everything away from Rangoon before starting himself, and that he probably would not go before the end of this week or the beginning of next. Last night, however, about the time the train was to start, we heard that he had gone, much to the astonishment of many staff officers, and grief of newspaper correspondents who were anxious to accompany him. It is probably his intention to push on at once to Minhla with the Bengal Brigade and naval guns—the only troops which can as yet have reached Thayetmyo, and I should not be surprised to hear of his advancing from Thayetmyo on Minhla to-morrow (Saturday) morning. I leave this to-night, and shall reach Thayetmyo to-morrow afternoon, hoping to find that the advance has not been made.

NOTES FROM RINDLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RINDLI, NOV. 12.

THE climate of this delightful station has by degrees been getting cooler and cooler, and now not even punkahs are required. The ice wagon, hitherto run free by order of Government, stopped on the 31st October, and with it the soda-water; and those who had not previous notice of this were reduced for a time to Rindli water, which, to say the least, is unwholesome.

The Commander-in-Chief has come and gone, and General Wilson, the Military Member of Council, passed through here a few days ago on his way to Quetta.

Two regiments have passed through Rindli during the last few days, both on their way to Quetta. The 3rd Beloochees, or Jacob's Rifles, stayed here two days, and were conspicuous everywhere by their red trousers. The men are accustomed to the climate of this district, being all recruited hereabouts, and should be able to stand it better than the other Bombay troops that have lately garrisoned the Quetta district, and who have all shown a heavy death and sick rate. The 2nd Sind Horse, or as they should now be called, the 5th Bombay Cavalry, marched through Rindli at early dawn on the 10th inst., all clothed in postins. They will feel the difference between a Jacobabad summer and a Quetta winter during the course of the next few months.

Many of the old inhabitants of Rindli have left during the last fortnight. Burmah has claimed one as her own, and the camp of exercise has accounted for others, but "they've all dispersed and wandered, far away, far away," and one and all hope that their evil star may never bring them back.

There is not much shooting here at present; the snipe and duck have not arrived in any numbers as yet, but a few of each have been shot. The pigeons, like the poor, we have always with us; but they are by no means to be despised when shooting for the pot, as one must do more or less in a place like this.

The Commissariat Department have been busy burning thousands of maunds of *atta*, which has gone bad through exposure.

The Commissary-General arrives at Sibi this evening, but he does not appear to be going to pay us a visit.

The railway is getting on fast. They railed the Commander-in-Chief up to Mach, and it is to be hoped that Rindli will be abandoned as a station before next hot weather. Fever still reigns supreme here, and happy indeed are those who have not made its acquaintance; but they are indeed few and far between.

We are getting comparatively civilised: we have a tennis court; but we one and all look forward to the day when we shall turn our backs for good on Rindli, and return to India.

HYDERABAD SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE 16th being an off-day in the race week, it was availed of for holding the first day of the annual sports. There was a very large attendance on the Malakpet race-course on the occasion, including His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency the Minister, with several of the sporting nobles and gentlemen of Hyderabad, the Resident, and various European gentlemen. Not the least interesting feature of the assembly was the collection of splendid horses belonging to His Highness, the Nawabs Vicar-ool-Oomra and Moonir-ool-Moolk, and other noblemen. There was some very keen competition for the first event, which was won by Ali Ahmed Khan, who carried away the pegs in each of his three tries. The elephant race brought out a field of eight competitors, some of them being in their minority. A large animal called Chanbee won easily. The bookmakers were present, but forebore doing any business on this race. The tilting at the ring fixed in the ground proved a difficult task, as many of the competitors who carried the ring lost it immediately after from the point of the spear striking the ground. Khaja Ameroodeen, however cleverly managed to carry off his ring in each of three trials. Mr. H. Gough, His Highness the Nizam's service, running him a close second. The tent-pegging for the select circle of the Nizam's Court also proved a very interesting spectacle. His Highness, mounted on a magnificent grey Arab horse, competed, but though his skill served him fortune, was capricious. His Highness struck the peg fair each time, but it split in two and could not be borne away. Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomra, also mounted on a very blood-looking bay Arab, carried away the peg in his three trials, the Minister's younger brother being second with two successful shots. The ease and grace with which H. H. the Nizam sat his horse and rode was the theme of much admiration among the numerous sporting men assembled on the course. The fifth event was postponed to another day on account of the evening being advanced. The sheep-cutting was a novelty to many present. Captain Farrell, of His Highness's service, in two runs successfully severed four sheep, cutting them clean in two with well delivered cuts. It is right to explain, for the information of the uninitiated, that the sheep were not live ones. The tug of war between an elephant and eighty men resulted in the pachyderm's dragging the four score away; but H. H. the Nizam, desiring to test the capability of the elephant, directed 100 men to be pitted against her. One hundred and five men got hold of the rope, and on the word being given they literally dragged the frightened and trumpeting elephant away. She tried to resist, but on finding this ineffectual turned round and made a bolt for the entrance gate; she was so terror-stricken at the occurrence. Nawab Afsar Jung, better known in sporting circles as Mahomed Ali Beg, had charge of the arrangements, which were all very satisfactory.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me to state through your columns that, at a meeting held this afternoon, the Syndicate resolved that the Matriculation Examination of this year has been thoroughly vitiated, and must be held over again. It is hoped that arrangements can be made for the new examination to commence on Monday, the 30th inst.; but further information will shortly be given as to this point.—I am, &c.,

PETER PETERSON,

Nov. 20. University Registrar.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with extreme regret that I make known to you an account of some of the unpleasant incidents connected with the Matriculation Examination this year, the publication of which will be in the interests of honesty :—On Monday afternoon I went to the University Hall to see how one of my pupils had done in the morning paper. One of the boys who knew me to be a schoolmaster, but with whom I was not acquainted, came up to me and asked whether it was a fact that the questions had leaked out. He said that the piece for paraphrasing and the essay on either "Shivaji" or "Napolean" had been prepared in the morning by the boys, in anticipation that the same would come in the paper to be set, and that in the afternoon they were expecting some questions relating to the administration of Lord Wellesley, the provisions of the *magna charta*, maps of France and India, &c. I laughed, and told him to give no credit to such rumours, but to read something else besides. To my utter astonishment, however, I found the questions mentioned by the boy in the paper set in the afternoon. On subsequent inquiry I found that the Arithmetic and Algebra papers were known and had been solved by some students two days before the day of the examination; that it was for this reason that some of the candidates could easily solve five examples within half an hour, and that others could finish the whole paper within an hour and a half, and that; in order to avoid being detected, they trifled with paper and ink to make up the difference in time. As for the propositions in

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, No. 20.

The Tigris, manned by blue jackets from the Sphinx, left for the front yesterday. The flagship Bacchante, with two companies of the 9th Madras Infantry from Moulmein, arrived yesterday for Tonghoo, whither, it is reported, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers proceed on arrival.

A priest was arrested yesterday with copies of correspondence with Mandalay, stating that the British were so occupied in guarding against a Russian invasion, that it was a favourable time for Theebaw to recapture Lower Burmah. The magistrate ordered the man to give security or to go to jail, impressing on the crowded court that the British Government had declared Theebaw's reign to be at an end.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS.

PRINCE ALEXANDER SUBMITS TO THE PORTE

BELGRADE, Nov. 19.

The Servians admit having been defeated at Slivnitza. They have now fallen back upon the Dragoman Pass, where reinforcements are being rapidly hurried forward to their support.

SOFIA, Nov. 20.

Yesterday a Servian division made an attack on Slavinya. The attack, which was delivered with the object of effecting a junction with the Servian army before Slivnitza, was repulsed by the Bulgarians.

SOFIA, Nov. 19.

Prince Alexander has sent a telegram to the Sultan announcing his complete submission to the Porte, and stating that he has withdrawn his troops from Roumelia. His Highness asks the assistance of Turkey against the Servians.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.

The German Parliament was opened to-day. The Speech from the Throne, which in the absence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor was read by the Chancellor, says that a settlement of the difficulty with Spain respecting the Caroline Islands question has been effected by the mediation of His Holiness the Pope. With reference to the Eastern Question, it is confidently hoped that the struggle now going on in the Balkans will not embroil the Great Powers. In conclusion the speech hopes that the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin will ensure respect for the Treaty by the Balkan States.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 19.

The troopship Malabar has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

THE VICEROY AT JEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, Nov. 20.

The Viceroy visited the museum and various other places of interest in the city to-day. He then proceeded to the ancient capital, Amber.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, Nov. 20.

The Ahmednuggur Cattle and Horse Show and Agricultural Exhibition was finally closed to-day. Many good horses and cattle were exhibited this year. Dr. Gay took great interest in his work, and gave general satisfaction as judge in the competitions for horses. A noteworthy feature of this year's show was a number of agricultural implements and machines exhibited by an enterprising Parsee gentleman of your city, Mr. N. H. Pátuck. Amongst other implements his several kinds of sugarcane mills were highly admired. Mr. George Addington, president, and the secretaries, Messrs. W. Hamilton and Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Cursetjee, took great pains in making the show a success. They and Dr. Fairbank the most painstaking judge for agricultural produce and machinery, have thought of purchasing two of the mills for introduction into Ahmednuggur district. The display of fruits was not a good one, but several splendid specimens of cereals were exhibited. The exhibition secretaries and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, the local municipal secretary, deserve credit for the satisfactory manner in which the yard was decorated and the whole affair was managed. This year no gate-money was taken.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The commander of the transport Goalpara arrived in Madras yesterday from Rangoon. He reported to the Master Attendant that he had passed the "s. Worsley" on the 16th on fire in latitude 02 degrees 21 minutes and longitude 87 degrees 44 seconds. The "s." he thinks, is the last letter of the first name. All her masts were gone, but the forecastle head and the poop were left untouched; also the bowsprit. Fire was raging fore and aft. The decks were all burnt. He thinks that nothing but the shell would remain twenty-four hours after he left her.

THE LAW MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert left for Bombay this evening.

THE REGISTRARSHIP OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

The following telegram has been sent by Sir Lepel Griffin to Dr. Leitner:—"Indore, 19th November. In order publicly to show how entirely I am in accord with you in your efforts to maintain the principles on which we founded the University, and which I do not think are adequately asserted by the Senate, I have to-day forwarded my resignation of my fellowship."

THE WUDHWAN STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDHWAN, Nov. 20.

At 5 p.m. to-day the Thakore Saheb Balsingjee of Wudhwan was formally installed and invested with full jurisdictional powers of a second-class Chief in Kattywar by the Political Agent, Colonel Nutt. The ceremony was largely attended by the European residents in Kattywar. Colonel and Mrs Nutt, Colonel and Miss Fisher, Colonel Hancock, Captain Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Beamish, Captain Fordyce, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Dr. Tully, Mrs. Barker, Captain and Mrs. Abud, Mr. and Miss Laughton, Captain Fenton, Mr. White, and numerous others were present. The Sheik of Mangrol, the Thakore Saheb of Walla, Rangitsinjee of Jamnagor, and a large concourse of the native aristocracy were also present. The ceremony was most impressive. Colonel Nutt's weighty observations and the Thakore Saheb's reply, framed in the most excellent taste, commanded sincere applause.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov 20.

Victoria Plate, second stage, 500 yards.—Private Soobanah, 30th Madras, 30; Havildar Aadamkan, 15th Madras, 30; Naique Govindaragor, 15th Madras, 29; Naique Shaikman, 15th Madras, 29; Havildar Umanah, 30th Madras, 23; Jemadar Hussain Khan, 1st Cavalry, 29; Havildar Mahomed Ishmail, 1st Cavalry, 29; Private Oonzabsoopa, 23rd Bombay, 29; Naique Hamid Sheriff, 14th Madras, 27; Private Streeramchoo, 10th Madras, 27; Havildar Mullish, 36th Madras, 27; Private Syednubbee, 14th Madras, 27; Naique Shaikoosain, 30th Madras, 27; Naique Shaikesoff, 30th Madras, 27.

Prince of Wales prize, second stage, 900 yards.—Volunteer Smart, Railway Volunteers, 32; Sergeant Camani, Madras Guards, 33; Captain, Leonard, Bangalore Volunteers, 28; Sergeant Davis, Engineers, 28; Private Vickers, Fusiliers, 27; Sergeant Clark, Railway Volunteers, 27; Sergeant Leader, Engineers, 27; Volunteer Hobday, Madras, 26; Sergeant McKay, Engineers, 25; Corporal Grustate, Neilgherry Volunteers, 24; Private Upton, Hussars, 24; Sergeant Selinan, Engineers, 24; Sergeant Hedge, Fusiliers, 24; Corporal Skates, Fusiliers, 24; Private Keeble, Lancers, 24; Corporal Collinson, Lancers, 24; Lieutenant Ensor, Lancers, 24; Corporal Lowry, Borderers, 23; Sergeant Brown, G. I. P. Volunteers, 23; Volunteer Penn, Railway, 23; Corporal Ellison, Lancers, 22; Private Hodgson, East York, 22: Corporal Coombes, Madras Volunteers, 22.

Private Vickers, Fusiliers, wins the Northern India Medal with the highest aggregate at both distances, 800 and 900 yards.—58 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 7-16

The Manchester Market very firm, prices hardening.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½	,, ,, ...	74⅜
3	,, Consols for account	100⅛
3½	,, Sterling Loan	101
4½	French Rentes	108
Bar Silver		47 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £12,300,000; Inc., £200,000.

Bills discounted, £19,800,000; unchanged.

Bullion total amount in the Banking and Issue Department combined, £20,900,000; Inc., £200,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

COLONEL UPPERTON proceeded by yesterday's mail to Suez to meet the foreign officers who are to attend the camp of exercise.

KURRACHEE has within the last few days been honoured with visits from several officers of high position. General Hughes, the Director-General of Ordnance, accompanied by his Assistant, Captain Dunsterville, arrived there on the 14th, the Hon. General Wilson the day following, and Sir Donald Stewart and his staff on the 18th. They will all be at Bombay to meet the coming Chief.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Gopal Ramjee, a young Maratha, was convicted of voluntarily causing his wife, Succoo, grievous hurt by cutting her nose with a knife. Mr. Justice Scott, the presiding judge, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had inflicted upon his wife the most brutal injury, in a most dastardly spirit of revenge for her supposed infidelity. The offence, his lordship remarked, was a brutal and dastardly one, and one which was too common in this Presidency. In order to make a severe example, his lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE Bengal Government has completed its arrangements with reference to the two nominations which it is empowered to make to offices ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service. Two natives are to be nominated for Bengal in 1886, and it has been resolved to select ten out of all the applicants for each of the two appointments, and to subject them to a competitive examination to be held in January next.

AN officer of the Political Department, Government of India, is about to do for the Indian aristocracy what Burke and Debrett have done for the English peerage. He will give to the world in a single volume a comprehensive catalogue of the Indian nobility, including not only the greater Chiefs, but 1,000 of the non-salute Rajas and magnates, taken from every province in India

THE party of foreign military officers on their way out to visit the camp of exercise will probably number as many as thirty, including a strong contingent of Russians. They are to be the guests of the Indian Government from Suez back to Suez. A special camp will be formed for the party, the Great Eastern Hotel Company catering; whilst the late 9th Lancers' horses, at present unemployed, will be conveniently available as mounts.

THE Indigo brokers report that nearly half the crop of Native Oudhs has already arrived in the market, but that proprietors are holding out for very high rates. Packing is going on busily in Bengal and Tirhoot, but it is expected to be at least another fortnight before a good supply from these quarters comes to market. Most of the boiling samples from Bengal and first cuttings from Tirhoot have arrived. The former are said to be fully up to the average, and some even very superior; whilst the latter are of average quality, but contain a very fine samples. The Khoonties are said to be decidedly inferior owing to the unfavourable manufacturing weather. On private sale the Baromasea Murshedabad factory have obtained at Rs. 300 per maund, for 320 maunds, with the usual rejections.

IT is anticipated that the Southern Mahratta Company will be a formidable competitor for a large share of the Bellary and Mysore traffic of the Madras Railway. From Bellary to Marmagoa is 255 miles, and from Hospet to Marmagoa 215 miles, while from Bellary to Madras is 307 miles: not only therefore will the new line control pretty well the whole of the seaborne traffic west of Bellary, but it may be expected to divide the carrying trade of Bellary as well. And dealing with the Mysore traffic the distance from Tiptur to Marmagoa is about 305 miles, and from Tiptur to Madras 303 miles; it may therefore be fairly assumed that the bulk of the exports north of Tiptur (87 miles north-west of Bangalore) will be diverted to Marmagoa. The completion of the Southern Mahratta Railway system, and the proposed State line from Guntakul *via* Dhamaceterra and Vellore, to Villupuram, will give uninterrupted metre gauge railway communication from Tuticorin in the extreme south and other ports on the Coromandel Coast to Poona in the north, and the western port of Marmagoa.

AN interesting communication from Captain Catania concerning Indian silk-worms was brought forward at last week's meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Indian silk, it appears, occupies a backward place in the international market. Yet the rapidly increasing demand for tussar-silk at Lyons and elsewhere in Europe shows that it is no inherent defect in the kind of silk grown in India which shuts it out from the market. At present India sells little but cheap 'waste' silk; whereas from Shanghai alone the French last year bought 8,000 bales of reeled silk. What makes this inferiority of India to China the more dispiriting is the fact that the keen-witted Chinese are simply acting on advice given over and over again by Mr. T. Wardle—whose name is deservedly well known in connection with the silk-industry—not to them, but Indian silk-growers. The latter, almost without exception, have made no use of his instructions, with the result that the Chinese have pre-occupied the market. In spite of this, however, there may still be a future before the Indian silk-trade.

THE Sunday-closing movement is finding favour with the native shopkeepers in Calcutta. It is stated that the jewellers and stationers of Radhabazaar and Chinabazaar have resolved not to open their shops for business on Sundays. Any one of their number infringing this rule will, it is said, be liable to be fined Rs. 50. Upon this the *Hindoo Patriot* remarks:—

We are by no means sure that this is a move in the right direction, since it will entail considerable and unnecessary hardships on the general public, and we should be sorry to find other native traders imitating this example. It is notorious that business men cannot make time to do their shopping on week days, and will be very much inconvenienced if the principal shops are closed on the only day of the week that they can manage to have anything like breathing time. There is no reason why, in imitation of the English custom, they, as if apprehensive of breaking the Sabbath, should insist on taking holidays on Sundays alone. Any other day of the week on which business, by general agreement, may be supposed to be dull, would do just as well for the purposes of a holiday.

IT appears that the only Europeans on board the Flotilla Company's steamer Dowoon, which recently returned to British Burmah from Mandalay, were Mr. Rawlins, of the Postal Department, Captain Mathews, commanding the ship, one engineer, and pilot Batteley. The captain reported that the Dowoon with two flats was allowed to leave Mandalay on the 11th, but Consul Andreino and the Europeans were not permitted to start. The steamer was unmolested until reaching Yenangoung, when the Burmans fired on her. She had picked up two other flats, thus having two on each side as protectors against shots. She was again fired on opposite Minuha, and a party of Burmans boarded her. Batteley shot one, and the rest withdrew. The vessel was fired on heavily again at Simboungye. One cannon shot struck and many bullets, and one native on board was wounded. She steamed on under a continuous shower of bullets, and reaching the frontier safely proceeded to Thayetmyo to coal.

IN Calcutta the relations between volunteers and their officers are not always cordial. In one company especially there has been an unfortunate want of harmony. A local paper says:—

All last season there was a good deal of grumbling, and indirect pressure was sought to be put upon the captain to resign. The men turned out well to parade, however, because they wished to maintain the credit of the company, and also because one of the lieutenants was a very popular officer, and exerted himself greatly to keep the company together. Since then, however, matters have gone from bad to worse. The senior lieutenant resigned because—we may as well say what is well known in the company—the captain made his position so unpleasant that he did not care to continue in it, though he was sorry to sever a connection which had lasted for several years.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram says that a loan for £800,000 (Turkish) has just been concluded with Mr. Clarence Watson, and sanctioned by imperial iradé. £550,000 will be taken "firm," and the remaining £250,000 will be at the option of the contractors, the security being the receipts of the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway.

THE further examination of the Archduke Rainer's papyri has led to the discovery of an interesting and valuable fragment of Homer's Odyssey. This copy dates from the second century. Hitherto these papyri were not known to contain more of Homer than some fragments of the Iliad. Another still more interesting discovery is that of a strip of Arabian paper dating from the ninth century, and containing a woodcut with ornaments and initials. This relic shows that the art of wood-cutting was probably of Arabian origin, or that it was, at all events, known to the Arabs in the ninth century.

THE vintage in nearly all the vine-growing districts of Hungary is finished. The growers of grapes for white wines agree that this year has been wonderfully good as compared with last. The increase in the yield is estimated at 40 per cent. Red wines are not so abundant as white. All the Dalmatian new season's wines offered on the market of Fiume are finding a ready sale to home and foreign buyers. Thanks to the Alberg Railway, there is now an opening prospect of a market being created for Hungarian and Dalmatian wines in Switzerland, where hitherto only French, German, and Italian wines have been in request. This year large orders have been sent to Hungary from Swiss hotels.

THE acting editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, musing on the fate of his chief, unburdens himself in verse:—

THE CAMEL AND THE GNAT.

If you see your neighbour's premises on fire,
Pray, stand outside, and holloa till you tire;
But let him burn: don't think of breaking in!
Housebreaking is an "actionable" sin.
Should you see a woman sinking in the sea,
Stand by, my son, stand by; and let her be!
She says she can't, none will sue you for that fault:
If you seize her by the hair—'tis "an assault"!
Should you see a little lass or little lad
(With vicious parents) going "to the bad,"
Don't try to save that child, for, if you *do*,
Justice—(tho' blind to *them!*)—won't wink at you!'

LETTERS received by the last mail from Madagascar state that the French Admiral, in his recent negotiations with the Hovas through the Italian Consul, declared the readiness of France to abandon all demands for the acquisition of any portion of territory on the island, if the Queen would agree to a French Resident at Antananarivo, with full power to control all the foreign relations of her Government, but who would not meddle with internal affairs. This was peremptorily declined by Her Majesty, who regarded it as an attempt to create a protectorate. The Hovas have made such great preparations that they are confident of being able to repulse any attempt of the French to advance on the capital. Supplies of all kinds are fairly abundant, in spite of the French attempt to blockade the island.

THE *Daily Chronicle* is "informed" that the reason why Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., has been reduced from the rank of Major-General to that of Colonel is "that, though the complete success of his mission is fully recognised, it is considered by the military authorities injudicious to confirm local rank after a campaign which, though successful, has not involved actual fighting." Commenting on the statement, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"If this information is true, it is a striking instance of the imbecility of official procedure. The obvious result of such action is to put a high premium upon breaches of the peace. 'Take this force, and accomplish that object: if you shed blood in doing so, you shall retain the rank of Major-General; if you succeed without bloodshed, you will be reduced again to the rank of Colonel.' That is what it means."

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS IN CUTCH.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI, who is about to relinquish his office in Cutch, has founded various scholarships in commemoration of his connection with the State. The particulars are set forth in the following letter to His Highness the Rao:—

May it please your Highness,—Being about to retire from the office of Dewan of Cutch, which I have held for the aggregate period of nearly seven years, I am desirous, as a slight but sincere mark of the interest I feel in the welfare of this Province, to found small endowments calculated to encourage education in the country. With this view, I beg to send herewith Government Paper as follows:—(*a*) Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,500; (*b*) Stock Notes of the value of Rs. 800; (*c*) A Government Promissory Note of the value of Rs. 500. As regards (*a*), the Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,500, I request that your Highness will be graciously pleased to move the Bombay University to accept the same as an Endowment Fund for an annual prize of Rs. 100, to be called "The Cutch Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Prize," and to be awarded to a Cutchee student from the Alfred High School, Bhuj, who shall pass the Matriculation Examination of that University with the highest number of marks. Should in any year there be no student eligible for the award of the prize, the sum of Rs. 100 available for that year may be remitted by the University to the Cutch Durbar, to be utilized in purchasing in my name useful books for the Bhuj Library. With regard to (*b*), the Stock Notes of the value of Rs. 800 I desire that the annual interest thereof may be utilized in founding a scholarship in my name of the value of Koris 10 per month in connection with the Maharani Shri Naniba Sanscrit Pathsala, recently opened at Bhuj. It may be awarded by competition in the following manner:—The Durbar, through a committee appointed for the purpose, to call on the students of the Pathshala to compose within a fixed period fifty verses in Sanscrit, on any subject prescribed by the committee. He whose composition is considered best should get the scholarship and hold it for one year. As regards (*c*), the Government Promissory Note for Rs. 500, my request is that an annual prize of Koris 75 in connection with the Brij Bhasha School or Poshal at Bhuj should be given by competition as follows:—The Durbar, through a committee specially appointed for the purpose, to call upon the students of the Poshal to compose fifty pieces of Brij Bhasha poetry, on any subject prescribed by the committee. He whose composition is considered best shall be entitled to the prize, which should be called "The Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Prize." I shall be glad if the Durbar will kindly get a few copies of the Sanscrit and Brij Bhasha verses which may be considered best to be printed and circulated *gratis* among the students of the institutions above named, viz., the Maharani Shri Naniba Sanscrit Pathshala, and the Poshal.—I remain, with respect, your Highness' most obedient and humble servant,
Manibhai Jasbhai, Dewan, Cutch.

Bhuj, 18th October, 1885.

THE following resolution appears in the same number of the *Kutch Durbari Gazette*:—On the auspicious occasion of His Highness' marriage, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai gave a Government 4½ Promissory Note of Rs. 50 for founding annual prizes in connection with the Bhuj School of Art. Taking into consideration the opinions received from the Educational Department, His Highness has been pleased to accord his approval to the following rules for the working of this Endowment Fund; effect may be given to the same. Two annual prizes of Koris 40 each be maintained out of the yearly interest of Rs. 2½, and these may be called "The Dewan Bahadur Manibhai prizes." A subject should be prescribed for each prize, and he who comes out the best in the subject for which he competes should receive the prize admissible to him at the annual gathering for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Bhuj School of Art. The names of successful competitors should be published in the *Kutch Durbari Gazette*. A special committee shall each year be nominated by the Durbar for the selection of subjects and award of prizes.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. There were present:—Drs. T. Blaney, J. Arnott, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and R. N. Khory; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury and G. Geary; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.; Captain Morland; the Hon. K. T. Telang; Major A. B. Portman; the Hon. Dadabhoy Naorojee; Messrs. C. Agnew Turner, J. S. Alston, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sethna, Dosabhoy Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, J. B. Murzban, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

The Corporation resumed the discussion on the Tansa water scheme. The meeting had before them a motion by Dr. Blaney and an amendment by the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik proposed on the previous occasion. Dr. Blaney's motion was that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to solicit the sanction of the Government for raising a loan of Rs. 12,300,000 for the purpose of carrying out the work, and to convey to Government the earnest hope of the Corporation that the capital required for this important public purpose might be advanced by them on the most favourable terms possible. The resolution further endorsed a recommendation made by Mr. Ollivant that the Government might be asked to lengthen the time of the repayment of the remaining portion of the Vehar debt, so as to extend it over the period during which the Tansa debt was to run. Mr. Mandlik's amendment was to the effect that the Corporation should be furnished with satisfactory data as to the financing of the scheme, before the work was sanctioned.

When the discussion was resumed on Thursday, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said he had been studying the subject of the Shewla scheme in connection with Tansa, and was only able to send a statement to the Commissioner on Wednesday afternoon. He wished to discuss his scheme with the Commissioner, and therefore he requested that the discussion be postponed till the next meeting. If his scheme were practicable it would make a difference of some 20 or 25 lakhs. Mr. Dadabhai moved for an adjournment of the discussion for a week.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion.

Colonel Merewether said he would enter his strong Protest against any delay in regard to the question, as the respective merits of Tansa and the other projects had been considered long since, and Tansa had been practically fixed upon by the Corporation as the best of all. It was true that Mr. Dadabhai only proposed to put off the discussion till the next meeting. But it was possible that they might not get a quorum, and the matter might have to be delayed over Christmas. Delay was dangerous, because any year they might be visited with the most fearful hardships in consequence of a deficient rainfall.

Dr. Blaney also wished to enter his most serious protest against any further waste of time. The saving of ten or twenty lakhs estimated by Mr. Dadabhai might, on putting the figures to the test, melt away like sugar in a tea urn. (Laughter.) He said that any member wishing for further delay would be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty.

Mr. Geary said if there were any new facts to be brought forward which might induce them to substitute the Shewla for the Tansa project, he should, of course, vote for an adjournment. But having already discussed the whole question, and carefully sifted the merits of the different schemes, the Corporation had arrived at the general, or rather the unanimous, opinion that the Tansa project was the best to be carried out. Shewla was one of a number of other projects, and if they discussed them all over again, one after another, they should once more be going over the same ground.

Mr. Dadabhai.—I have tried to look at the question from a new point of view.

Mr. Geary replied that, as Dr. Blaney had observed, Mr. Dadabhai might be able to show a tremendous saving on paper only. He thought that further delay would be injurious, and that no sufficient reason had been shown for re-opening a discussion which had already been closed.

Mr. Dadabhai's motion was lost by 4 votes to 11, and the discussion was therefore continued.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that there was an actual need for a larger supply of water in this city, the present resources being inadequate to meet all the demands that were made upon them; and it was practicable for this Corporation to undertake the proposed new water-works and provide for the enormous outlay which was required for their execution without imposing any additional taxation. It was high time that earnest attention should be devoted to a scheme for the provision of a proper supply of water to the inhabitants of this city for nearly half a century to come. When they remembered that the population of Bombay might, by the time any new water-works were completed, count a million souls; when they knew that they had a pretty large floating population in the harbour; when the shipping was so steadily increasing that the wet-dock accommodation provided only a few years ago was already found to be insufficient, and measures were being taken to provide more accommodation; when they remembered that during the last nine years five military expeditions had been undertaken by the Government of India, and in order to supply water to the transport that sailed from the harbour the supply to the city had, to a certain extent, been curtailed, and the inhabitants were put to great inconvenience—a point which Government would do well to bear in mind when affording financial facility to the Corporation in the matter of the Tansa project;—when they remembered that the aggregate length of roads in this city amounts to about 100 miles, all of which, with very few exceptions, required to be watered once or twice a day; when they knew that they had something like 40 spinning and weaving mills working within the precincts of the city, in addition to several cotton presses, wool-cleaning factories, flour and oil mills, tanneries and iron-foundries, dyeing mills, and a number of other minor factories, the motive power of which required a copious supply of water daily; when they knew that they had seven public gardens and a number of other gardens attached to public institutions and public offices where water was actually lavished; that they had a number of milch-cattle stables where a large quantity of water was consumed for flushing purposes; and last, though not least, when we remembered that in Bombay 60,000 animals of all description required water daily for drinking and washing purposes—when they took into consideration all these facts, they felt constrained to admit that there was an absolute need for the purpose of augmenting the water-supply, and the sooner they undertook the task, the better it would be for the welfare of the people. Hitherto all the members of the Corporation who had devoted their attention to the water question and advocated an increased supply had done so for the benefit of human beings only; but they had 60,000 animals that had a claim upon them for a sufficient supply of water, inasmuch as they in no small degree contributed to the prosperity of the commercial city by doing employment in the local carrying trade. He said, without any fear of contradiction, that hitherto in this matter they had been compelled to neglect dumb animals. In his capacity as secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he had frequent written and personal communications with the Municipal Commissioner, and on a recent occasion when he pressed on him the question of a free supply of water for the use of animals, he said, "Oh, Mr. Shroff, I am very anxious to allow any quantity of water for the use of animals at different troughs your Society proposes to locate in different parts of the city; but, you see, our water-supply is very limited." Through the generosity of the citizens of Bombay, water troughs had been provided in busy localities, but he regretted to observe that they were worse than useless, inasmuch as they were practically empty during those hours of the day when water was most needed. Colonel Merewether would agree with him in this statement, as the gallant Colonel had paid particular attention to the subject, as far as the Port Trust property was concerned, where there was bullock traffic, and consequently a great want of water. Speaking of the cost of carrying out the Tansa scheme, Mr. Shroff said he held in his hands a printed paper, copies of which had been sent round to all the members of the Corporation by Mr. Jugganath Sadasewjee, an engineer, who had worked out certain figures by which he endeavoured to prove that for Rs. 1,15,00,000 they could get fifty-one million gallons of water daily, if they adopted the Shewla project. It was worth while to go carefully through his calculations, and prove the inaccuracy or otherwise of his figures. It was calculated that from a little increase in the consolidated rate, Rs. 1,00,000 would be obtainable. In the speaker's opinion it would be better to levy an increased wheel tax than to recover this one lakh from the consolidated rate. Carriages and horses were a luxury, and a slight increase in that taxation would not be felt. But he regretted to notice that in the new Municipal Bill it was proposed to reduce the wheel tax. Mr. Shroff next argued that the city was increasing in prosperity, and consequently the people should be able to pay for an increased supply of water, for which there was such a cry. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, while arguing on the subject the other day, drew a picture of a poor widowed house-owner, and maintained that any additional taxation would crush her, who had to depend for her living on the rent of her house. Mr. Shroff was sure that, however poor she might be, she would much prefer a slight increase in the water rate, rather than suffer all the expense and inconvenience that she had now to undergo in order to supplement the scanty supply of water to be had from the service pipes. Granting for a moment that there were a few house-owners who were too poor to pay the increased rate that consideration should not deter them from undertaking any work which was calculated to promote the peace, progress, and prosperity of the community of a rising city. (Applause.)

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said the necessity of having an increased supply was very great, and urged that the Municipality had special claims upon the assistance of Government for carrying out a work of such great public utility. He, however, took exception to that portion of Dr. Blaney's position in which Government were asked to extend the period of the repayment of the Vehar debt over the time during which the Tansa debt was to run. Mr. Dadabhai thought they had better stick to the period of forty years originally fixed for the repayment of the Vehar debt, because they would have to actually pay a much larger amount under the new arrangement proposed by Dr. Blaney. It was true that they would be able to make a present saving every year of a small amount. But he pointed out that if the debt were allowed to run over some twenty years more, they would find that they had made a present saving only at the cost of having to pay a much larger sum in the end. The speaker also thought that by the terms of the resolution they should be accepting the debt in the way it was claimed by the Bombay Government, and consequently he feared their appeal to the Secretary of State on the question would be stultified.

The chairman said that the difficulty suggested by Mr. Dadabhai could be obviated by Dr. Blaney adding to his resolution words to the effect that the application for the extension of the Vehar debt was to be made without prejudice to the claim put forward by the Corporation.

Dr. Blaney agreed to this suggestion, and made the addition accordingly.

Mr. Dadabhai moved an amendment practically accepting Dr. Blaney's proposition, with the exception of the proposal to extend the period of the repayment of the Vehar debt.

Mr. K. N. Serval seconded the amendment. He said those who were not inclined to give their hearty support to Dr. Blaney's motion were actuated by the desire that the Tansa works should not exist upon the ratepayers any extra burdens. He was one of those who heartily desired that they might be able to meet all their new expenses out of the existing revenues; and when the financial question came before the Corporation in due course, he would be in the ranks of those whose watchword would be "no more taxation." (Hear, hear.) Those considerations, however, did not debar him from giving his assent to Dr. Blaney's proposition. If, notwithstanding the conscientious and strenuous efforts of the Municipal Commissioner, it were found impossible to accommodate the new charges to their present resources, that should not be taken as a reason for abandoning the Tansa scheme altogether. They could not afford to sacrifice their future comfort and prosperity to any penurious spirit at present. The speaker fully agreed with the remarks made by Dr. Cowasjee on the last occasion, that Dr. Blaney had caused a grievous disappointment by talking lightly of the extra taxation which should be levied on the ratepayers for the increased water-supply. When Dr. Blaney first brought forward his proposal, his main point was that it would not involve any extra taxation. The speaker thought the financial part of the question would be considered on another occasion, and therefore, he said, they should make no difficulty in giving their assent to a work of such an important character, in order that it should be in progress as quickly as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Merewether said, with reference to the Rao Saheb's amendment, that he wished to remind the Corporation that on a former occasion, when the important question of improving the water-supply was under consideration, the Rao Saheb had told them that it was quite unnecessary to increase the supply, because at the time of a great scarcity of water they could sink 200 wells all over the island. At the same time, he pointed out that, if they wished to decimate the population by cholera and fever, that would be the most ingenious and successful way of doing so. (Laughter.) The Rao Saheb, holding such views as these, could not be regarded as a judicious leader on the question of water-supply. During each successive hot season, Colonel Merewether said, they would feel more and more the necessity of having some such supply as Tansa as soon as possible. As Mr. Shroff had just told them, there were sixty thousand animals in Bombay, and if a large number of these animals were sent away from Bombay in the hot season, owing to a very inadequate supply of water, the loss to the trade would be enormous.

The Municipal Commissioner said he rose to speak on that occasion with a sense of the responsibility which rested upon him. He was quite certain that whatever duties he might have to undertake for the Corporation, he would never have to take part in a work that would demand more careful consideration, and would have to be treated with more anxious thought, than this great question of the increase of the water-supply of Bombay. When Mr. Dadabhai addressed them that afternoon with a view to obtaining a postponement of the discussion, he listened to his remarks with very mixed feelings; because he felt that the petition made by him, especially coming from the quarter whence it did, was so entirely a reasonable one that if he had spoken on the point he must have agreed to the postponement. At the same time, many members who had attended the meeting that day were convinced they must now come to a final conclusion on the subject of the Tansa supply. For his part, he should not even now have the temerity to urge the Tansa project, if his mind had not been made up on the issue whether it was possible that, after all, Shewla might be the better project of the two. He had no doubt that the comparison between the two schemes was still engaging the thoughts of those who had most carefully gone into the matter. They knew that the Shewla scheme was proposed by Mr. Aitken, the Tansa scheme by Major Tulloch. A gentleman who had an excellent opportunity of knowing the details of the Shewla scheme had published a pamphlet which had been circulated to many members of the Corporation. He was Mr. Aitken's chief assistant at the time that officer surveyed Shewla, and had every facility for obtaining the best information on the subject. He (the Commissioner) had no hesitation in saying that if it had been possible, he would have liked, for his own satisfaction and also for that of the Corporation, to have come before them with revised estimates, both of Tansa and Shewla. And if he said that he was in favour of Tansa, it was not in the least disparage Shewla. Now that they had got such a wonderfully promising project as Tansa, after a considerable expenditure of time and money, he asked whether they should spend more time and money in proving to their satisfaction that Shewla was an equally good scheme. If, however, on a *prima facie* statement of the case, it could be demonstrated that Shewla would give equally good results, and at the same time they could save some 23 lakhs of rupees, he should most unhesitatingly ask them to go into the survey and estimates, if they could spare the time for that work, and he had no doubt they would prefer to spend some more time, however valuable it might be, if they could make a saving of 23 lakhs. But the engineers assured him there could be little question as to the superiority of Tansa over Shewla. The framers of the Shewla project proposed originally that an earthen dam should be built which would cost about ten lakhs. But the idea of an earthen dam of the required dimensions found little favour, and it had since been suggested that a masonry dam should be built for much more than the same amount. Whether this would be the case or not depended upon facts, as to which no precise information was available. It was also proposed that there should be an iron main running all the way to Bombay, but this could not give the water at the levels required, and subsequent extensions would be very costly. But the pamphlet which had been circulated to the members of the Corporation was, however, published before Mr. Clerke's complete report was published, and it had since been suggested that instead of an iron main there might be a line of conduits and syphons, as in the Tansa project. And it was assumed that this line would be six miles shorter than the Tansa line, and therefore proportionately cheaper; but this was mere assumption, and the Corporation would remember that the distance from Bombay to Tansa and from Bombay to Shewla, taking a direct line, was about the same. Now the line chosen for the duct from Tansa came to 8½ miles more than the direct line, and it might be reasonably supposed that a similar difference, if not a greater difference, owing to the less favorable features of the country, would exist between a direct line from Shewla to Bombay and theline which a duct would have to follow. For present purposes, therefore, it would only be fair to assume that the cost of a duct would be nearly the same in both cases. The Shewla, scheme, like that of Tansa, was intended to supply 17 million gallons per day; but the great difference between the two, and the great point in which Tansa was superior to Shewla was this—that supposing they could get their 17 million gallons per day from Shewla to the same height and places as Tansa, it was very questionable whether they could possibly increase the Shewla supply hereafter to an assured quantity of 33 million gallons. They would remember that the area of the gathering ground at Tansa was 52½ square miles, while that at Shewla was only 24 square miles. They might assume that the average rainfall in both places was 100 inches. Now, with that rainfall in both places they could have an amply sufficient supply for any possible future expansion. But if instead of the average rainfall, they were to have in a bad year sixty inches only, at Shewla they would throughout the dry season of 240 days get only 19 million gallons a day as compared with 38 million gallons per day at Tansa. Now, people said that Shewla being very much nearer the Ghauts, it would have a copious supply of water running down the hills. But as a matter of fact, such was the topography of the place that any rainfall coming down from the Ghauts would not get into the lake

from 7 to 11, and also at night, of garbage and night-soil carts through Jagjivan Keeka-street, and requesting that these carts might be ordered to pass by a street where there was less traffic.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook (chairman), Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Mr. Geary, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Major Portman, Dr. Peterson, Mr. R. M. Syani, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. N. Khote, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

THE NEW BUDGET.

The Municipal Commissioner placed before the Council the budget estimates for the year 1886-87.

It appears from the introductory statement of the Municipal Commissioner that the opening balance is estimated at Rs. 1,80,000; and this is on the assumption that all the sanctioned grants will be fully expended within the year. The estimated increase in the revenue is Rs. 1,23,000, which is made up in the following way:—Consolidated rate, Rs. 90,000; toll fees, conveyance licenses, etc., Rs. 1,500; hackney cabs, Rs. 43,000; and market receipts and miscellaneous items, Rs. 20,000—Total, Rs. 1,54,500, less falling off in the revenue from water supplied by meter, Rs. 31,000. In addition to this, credit is taken for Rs. 60,700, on account of the water supplied to the different departments of the Municipality, of which hitherto no account has been kept, and in respect of which a corresponding entry has been made on the expenditure side of the budget. From the expenditure side, there is an increase of Rs. 1,12,058, of which Rs. 60,700 is due to a charge being made for the water-supply to the different departments of the Municipality, as explained above. The rest of the increase is mainly due to increased charges for conservancy and scavengering by the Health Department, and principally owing to enhanced cost of fodder, an item which of itself represents Rs. 19,000 out of the actual gross total of Rs. 51,358. The total ordinary income is estimated at Rs. 2,06,188 more than the expenditure, namely, Rs. 72,000 from the revised scale of water-rate, and Rs. 1,34,188 from other branches of ordinary revenue. With the opening balance, minus the reserve balance of one lakh required by law, there is thus available for special expenditure, Rs. 2,86,188. This sum will be increased if the Corporation decide that the sums of Rs. 71,400 and Rs. 41,280, respectively, included in the current and ensuing year's budgets for the pay of establishments engaged on loan works, are to be included in any fresh loans, or charged to savings in the existing loans. The Commissioner proposes to appropriate the balance to the following special works:—Rs. 72,000 reserved for the improvement and extension of the water-supply; Rs. 50,000, Municipal building fund; Rs. 50,000, Nesbit-road bridge; Rs. 40,292, to be appropriated to certain road improvements; Rs. 6,000, street lighting; Rs. 20,000, new burial-ground for Mahomedans; Rs. 7,000, improvements to low-caste Hindoo cemetery at Haines road; Rs. 20,000, improvement of Bandora slaughter-house premises; and Rs. 10,896, to be devoted on other minor items. Thus there remains Rs. 10,000 undisposed of. The Commissioner says he abstains from making any appropriation of this sum, because on the one hand the Town Council have been asked by Government to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the purchase of artware, and on the other by the Commissioner of Police to build shelters for hack conveyances. Allowing the importance of these rival claims, the Commissioner thinks that street improvement and various sanitary matters can ill-spare the available balance.

The Council decided to proceed first with the expenditure side of the budget.

The Town Council and Corporation establishment was estimated at Rs. 45,484, showing an increase of Rs. 755 over the estimate of the previous year.

The Municipal Commissioner's establishment was passed at Rs. 68,774, as against Rs. 59,010 for the previous year.

The Controller's Department, which includes audit, account, and store departments, is estimated to cost Rs. 53,468, showing an increase of Rs. 1,078 over last year's estimates. In the assessment and collection department the salary of the Assessor and Collector was fixed at Rs. 1,050 per mensem, being an increase of Rs. 50 over last year. The grand total of expenditure estimated for the department was Rs. 1,86,761, which includes Rs. 7,000 commission on extra town duties proposed to be levied for carrying out the Tansa scheme. The estimate for the last year amounted to Rs. 1,73,197.

The budget will be further considered at the next meeting, which will be held on Wednesday at 3 p.m.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

MR. S. H. CHIPLONKAR, secretary of the Thana Forest Association, has prepared a paper replying to the questions issued by the Commission. In a long introductory statement Mr. Chiplonkar says:—

It is now sixty-seven years since this part of the country passed under British rule. This period is divisible into four parts, namely the first from 1818 to 1847, in which the Government claimed no rights what ever in the public (communal) forest tracts of the country except in a few well-defined preserves; the second from 1847 to 1862, in which also as in the first period the Government claimed no rights whatever, but appointed a special forest officer and encouraged the people to plant new trees with a view to increase their arboreal resources on the assurance that they would have full proprietary right to them; the third period from 1862 to 1878, in which the Forest Department was organised and strengthened, and the Government sought to make revenue out of this department by means of restricting the rights of the people; and the fourth period from 1878 to 1885 in which, the Supreme Legislature having enacted a law to give effect to the policy developed during the preceding two periods, that policy received the fullest impetus. During the last period the first portion of that policy received such an extraordinary impetus that the Government has been obtaining revenue not only from the more important kinds of forest produce but even from the least important of them, thereby encroaching upon the already most slender means of subsistence hitherto open to the poorest class of the population. The result has been, to all intents and purposes, the sudden and violent confiscation of the long-cherished and traditional rights of the people. By a mere stroke of the pen and by means of utterly unsatisfactory, though so-called judicial, inquiry into the claims of the people by special Forest Settlement officers "the so-called rights of the Forest Department" have been converted into *bona-fide* real rights, while the *bona-fide* real rights of the people have been now transformed into mere privileges revocable at the pleasure and discretion of the Forest Department. Here the attention of the Commission is earnestly and respectfully solicited to paragraphs 2, 16 and 17 of the "Memorandum on the Forest Legislation proposed for British India other than the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay," by Dr. D. Brandis, dated the 2nd August, 1875, and to the following extract from the "Report of the Proceedings of the Forest Conference, 1873-74" held at Allahabad, January 15 to 19, 1874 (page 5). This extract is from a paper read by Mr. Baden Powell before that Conference "On the defects of the existing Forest Law (Act VII. of 1865), and proposals for a new Forest Act." Mr. Baden Powell wrote:—"Thus, all over India, forests came to be naturally separated into three classes—I.—State Forest in which no rights exist; II.—State Forest in which rights exist; III.—Private or communal forests, which once were State forests, but which the action of the officers of Government so affected, that now they can only be called private or communal estates, on which the State possesses limited rights viz., ownership of (*a*) all, or (*b*) of certain kinds of standing trees, or possesses a right of conservancy and of taking a portion of the income to defray the cost thereof.

That this is the normal legal condition (in one or other class) of all forests in all India, there cannot be the slightest doubt. But certain other influences had a practical bearing on the state of the forest, which have led certain officials commenting on this obvious classification (introduced into our Draft Forest Bill) to question its correctness." It will, it is hoped, satisfy the Commission that in the estimation of very competent authorities, themselves the authors of the enactment of 1878, the people undoubtedly possessed rights in the public forests; and as regards the Thana district there is a distinct admission of the existence of such rights by Mr. McL. Campbell, C.S., Conservator of Forests, Sind, who represented the Bombay Presidency at the said Conference at Allahabad in 1873-74 (page 8). Again, during the course of the discussion that followed the reading of Colonel (then Major) Peyton's paper "On the comparative merits of the system of extracting forest produce, (1) by permit, (2) by license to remove material, and (3) by Government agency" Mr. McL. Campbell made the following very remarkable observations, the important bearing of which on the present inquiry it is simply impossible to exaggerate:—"The object of the Canara rules is, I conceive, to limit and bring under control what there was reason to apprehend the people would begin to claim as a right. The people were in the habit of helping themselves to firewood, wood for agricultural purposes, &c. Had rules not been framed, this habit might in time have been alleged to be a right. Had the rates of wood, however, been very high, the discontent felt would have invited the claim of right, and much trouble been experienced. To establish the right of Government in a gentle way, and prevent any disputed question of right, was of more importance than to raise revenue. But a certain amount is raised, and the place for which the material is removed, as well as the quantity and quality of it, are controlled. It is a pity that similar rules were not introduced into the other districts of Bombay before supplies of wood for domestic and agricultural purposes were claimed as of right, as is now the case in Thana and other districts." This procedure, having for its openly avowed object the interruption in the enjoyment by the people of their traditional right by establishing "the right of Government in a gentle way," does not in any way differ, the Association must beg leave to urge, from the questionable procedure alleged by Dr. Brandis in para. 17 of his Memorandum referred to above to have been resorted to by some despotic native princes in olden times for the prevention of the growth of the forest rights of their subjects. It is evident from the foregoing extracts how sedulous the Forest Department has been in taking all kinds of measures to extinguish the immemorial forest rights of the people, and how deeply Mr. Campbell regretted that requisite measures in that direction were not taken in Thana. Under such circumstances it is not possible to conceive how Forest Settlement officers, who have hitherto settled several talukas of this district, were able to satisfy themselves that the people had as a general rule no rights in the forests except a right of way. As suggested in the closing sentences of para. 17 of his Memorandum by Dr. Brandis, the only proper way which under the existing circumstances Forest Settlement officers could have followed in disposing of such delicate questions was the recognition of "customary rights to pasture, wood and other produce of a demarcated public forest," unless "a right to the contrary was established" by the State. It is, however, well known that the procedure followed in determining such important questions was exactly the reverse of the procedure recommended by Dr. Brandis. This procedure is like another followed in disposing of criminal cases for forest offences, viz., of assuming the guilt of the accused until he establishes his innocence. (Vide the judgment of the Assistant Judge of Thana in the Original Civil Suit No. 55 of 1868, Gopal Pandurung *vs.* the Collector and Deputy Conservator of Thana.) Under the procedure followed by the Forest Settlement officers the villagers are required to produce written proofs and documents in support of their claim for rights. It is not possible to conceive how the villagers can be required to produce written documents and other proofs of a similar character in support of their claim, unless they are to appeal to their long usage and immemorial custom. This latter kind of proof is met by the usual stock argument that "prescription runs not against the Crown." But as a result of the inquiries by the Forest Settlement officers who, it is presumed, act in strict accordance with the instructions given to them in G. R. No. 3112, dated the 31st May 1881 (para. 7), in which they are enjoined "to search for the existence of any rights which are not claimed by examining Government records," the rights of way, of access to a watering-place, to a place of worship, &c., are invariably recognized. And here it would be indeed curious to know if the Settlement officers obtain written documentary evidence in support of these and analogous rights which they invariably recognize, or if they recognize them in the absence of such evidence simply because the recognition of such rights does in no way affect those articles of forest produce which under the Forest Act of 1878 (Sec. 2) can be made to bring in revenue. In the same way it would be interesting to know why if there be substantial truth in the legal maxim that "prescription runs not against the Crown," the Forest Department displayed so much skill, as was admitted openly on behalf of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency by its own representative, in "establishing the right of Government in a gentle way." Be this as it may, it is evident that, before these settlement inquiries were undertaken in the Thana District in a formal and apparently judicial character, the Forest Department or rather the Government in its executive capacity, had made up its mind as to what rights were to be recognized, and what not. The fact, that the memorable Forest Conference of 1863 included among its members the Forest Settlement officer, though it was his business by law to adjudicate as to claims to rights, lends sufficient support to the foregoing conditional belief. And the Association has grave doubts whether any precedent can be found for such wholesale extinction of private and communal rights, without any compensation whatever, in the proceedings of any fairly settled and civilized Government. In this ignoring altogether the existence of private and communal rights, the Government, acting under the advice of the Forest Department, were evidently led by considerations relating to revenue only.

The stringency of the Forest Conservancy regulations as prevailing now is very widely believed to be dictated not by the real requirements of Forest Conservancy, but by considerations merely touching the increase of revenue. A special technical Department, like the Forest Department, is apt to be overpowered by the very irresistible temptation of justifying the supreme wisdom of its original establishment and continued maintenance by showing that it contributes to the Exchequer an annually increasing net revenue as the result of its operations.

It is necessary in devising measures for Forest Conservancy to take due note of the fact that, in some talukas of the Thana district, the forest tracts have been considerably denuded, the principal, if not the sole, responsibility for the state of things resting not with the people, but with the Department itself. The Commission will, it is confidently hoped, be satisfied on this point if it orders a return to be prepared showing the number of carts employed in carting away timber and firewood in the several talukas during 1851-52 to 1862-63, and the revenue realized by the Government every year during the same period from the fees levied on the carts so employed. The Commission is also respectfully solicited to search for and carefully study agreements executed between the farmers of this right to levy fees and Government during this period. These agreements, when studied in conjunction with the returns referred to above, will easily account for the two fold fact which is now observable, that while in some talukas ruinous consequences have followed as a result of such long continued felling operations, in other talukas the forest tracts have been denuded of all trees except teak. In connection with these agreements, special attention is invited to that clause exempting the different kinds of wood required by the local people for their domestic and agricultural purposes from the payment of the fees, as well as to the rates of fees for the different kinds of wood and other articles of forest produce. Under these circumstances it is difficult to perceive how the Forest Department in its early days can escape being held responsible for the indiscriminate denudation which it encouraged. And it is still more difficult to perceive how the innocent ryot can be made to pay heavily for the fault of the Department. If the real interests of Forest Conservancy demanded any temporary sacrifice by the ryot, he will cheerfully undergo the same provided the situation be explained to him unreservedly; but it can never be fair to require him to submit to an undefined scheme of an unprecedented fiscal policy under the garb of Forest Conservancy. As justly observed by the writer of a paper read at the Allahabad Conference, sound Forest Administration ought to be "the sphere for disinterested policy."

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN GYPSIES AND JEWS.

THERE has been an encounter in a small Jewish settlement in Bessarabia between the inhabitants and a party of gypsies, in which the Jews, contrary to custom, appear to have been the aggressors. A caravan of twenty or thirty Wallachian gypsies came over the frontier to dispose of their goods, and were assigned a camping-ground by the police some distance from the Jewish village in question, close to which they had at first halted. This removal was ordered as a precaution against possible disorder, the gypsies were celebrating one of their holidays and would not buy anything just at that time. But shortly before decamping five of the gypsies entered a drinking-shop to take a parting glass, and while there one of their boys outside in the street was set upon by a crowd of juvenile Hebrews. The result of this incident was that the gypsies were furiously attacked, and half murdered. A mob of 200 or 300 Jews knocked them down with stones, sticks, and iron bars, tore out their hair and beards, rifled their pockets, stripped the gaspy women of their ornaments, and plundered the caryvan. This is quoted by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* from a letter in the *Novoe Vremya*, professing to give exact and truthful particulars. The gypsies are said to have offered no provocation. The local police-master reports that on visiting the gypses a couple of days afterwards the groans of the injured, and the cries of the women and children, with their blood-stained disfigured faces and tattered garment were heartrending. Six of the ringleaders have been taken and will probably be tried by a military court while eighty more Jews whose participation is proved are being arrested as fast as they can be found.

ESCAPE FROM KHARTOUM.

SISTER CIPRIANI arrived at Akasheh from Khartoum on the 22nd ult., after a journey of sixteen days. She states that Khartoum is almost empty, and that Omdurman now has a large population, and has become a second Mecca. Arabs arriving from distant parts to visit the Mahdi's tomb and worship there. A strong force of dervishes is at Omdurman, as well as four war-steamers, while additional vessels are being constructed in the arsenal, which is worked by Egyptians. Food was still scarce, but there was a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition. An army left Omdurman for Berber and Korosko on the 15th of September. Sennaar fell in the middle of August, and there is now no Egyptian garrison in the Soudan. The Sennaar garrison was surprised by the rebels while out foraging, and their retreat cut off, whereupon the town surrendered. Sister Cipriani relates that a Frenchman who fell off his camel, towards the end of December last, from illness, was buried before he was dead by the Arabs, who were hurrying forward. The sister saw the grave, which is one day's journey beyond Omdurman. A French journalist about thirty years of age, and of a fair complexion, as well as another Frenchman, were with Abdulla Khalifa at Omdurman. Three other sisters remained at Omdurman. Sister Cipriani, who was brought to Akasheh from Omdurman across the desert by an Arab, adds that Slatin Bey, Lupton Bey, and Mr. Cuzzi were in chains at Omdurman. Her description of the capture of Khartoum coincides with the previous accounts. Great activity prevailed in the arsenal at Khartoum. News had arrived at Omdurman that the Arab garrisons had retired from the Gedarif district, owing to the want of water in Khorbarka, Abuanga, and Nuranga, and proceeded to Kordofan for a period of six months in order to obtain fresh troops.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," *for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

FALL OF A QUARRY IN FRANCE.

THE quarry at Chancelade, near Perigueux, fell in on Oct. 26 destroying the village of Parigots, situated on a hill above the quarries. Ten houses occupied by the families of labourers were buried under the hill, their inmates—a number of women and children—being crushed amid the ruins. It being Sunday, only a few quarrymen, about seven or eight, were at work, and these, with their horses waggons, and cranes, were buried. The quarry on week days employed about five hundred men. Soldiers and country people, on learning the nature of the catastrophe, hastened to the spot with shovels, and worked vigorously. A woman and child were taken out in one place just alive. The body of another woman was immediately afterwards brought to light. A man and woman, with their child, were walking near the quarry at the time of the landslip. The two adults were crushed to death by an avalanche of falling rocks and stones, but the child was saved by having been lifted off its feet and blown several yards away by the outrushing air. Several hundred men are out of work owing to the destruction of the quarries. A woman, whose cries were heard by the excavators, was taken out alive on Monday morning. She was in a state of great terror; but had received no serious injuries. Her child was killed by her side. Four workmen were still among the ruins, and were believed to be dead.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Metapedia, 1,454 tons, Capt J Purvis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (8th inst), with a cargo of timber and rice; she is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Asia, 2,322 tons, Capt J Craig, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Glasgow, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hodges, Mrs Anderson and nurse, Rev Mr Sores, Miss Hemmell, Mrs Eastaway and 2 children and Mr C W Kenworthy.

THE BISN steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Capt J M Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (6th Nov), with a general cargo, 58 chests opium, 145 horses and the following passangers:—Zelia Begum, Mr A Farris, Mr Kykhosrow, Col and Mrs Lon, Mr J Henderson, Leiut-Gel Wilson, Major-Genl Hughes, Capt Dunsterville, 2 Assistant Apothecarries, Mr N Dadaboy, 2 clerks, 2 followers, 4 rank and file and 92 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
20	Commilla (s)	Simpson	Busreh, Nov. 6.
	Metapedia (s)	Purvis	Moulmein, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	Euphrates (s)	Jones	K. Coast & Kurrachi
	Clyde (s)	Edmond	London.
	Asia (s)	Craig	Liverpool and Glasgow.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Schooner F. L. Cooper, for Mauritius.
Steamer Algoma, for Liverpool.
" Commilla, for Persian Gulf.
" Teddington, for Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—15 cases aniline dye, T Teluckchund; 29 packages oilmanstores, Graham and Co; 39 cases blue colours, T M Trikhanice; 3 cases oilmanstores, B J Buxey and Co; 10 cases gin, M Jamsetjee; 5 cases champagne, Bombay Yacht Club.

Altonower s—5 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Mirzapore s—17 cases oilmanstores, J Jeewanjee and Co; 6 cases soap and 2 cases medicine, Peerotha Edulji; 7 packages stationery, Moosabhoy Adamjee; 11 packages butter, cheese, oilmanstores, &c, James Pearse and Co; 9 packages medicine other sorts, Phillips and Co.

Lalpoora s—15 cases bacon, cheese and hams, M Mackenzie; 3 packages stationery and writing papers, Abdul Kazoon Tyebally; 4 cases confectionery, Noorbhoy Chandabhey; 2 cases table vene ar, 4 bales stationery and 4 cases provisions, Sorabjee Jehangeer; 2 cases sarsaparella, Framjee Sands and Co.

Clan Forbes s—6 cases soft soap, M Ally Ebrahim.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Monroe s—6 packages glass and earthenware, Visram Allana; 10 casks hams, D Merwanjee; 244 kegs iron rose nails, A H Moola Peerbhoy; 30 cases stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

Beleravia s—7 cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodeen.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canterbury s—150 cases sulphuric acid, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

Clan Monroe s—25 hogsheads pale ale, Sir Charles, Forbes and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cathay s—3 cases saffron, K Ludha.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Baldvino s—187 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Monroe s—65 packages rubber, Moosajee Khanbhoy; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Edulji; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sewjee Poonja; 10 bales hides, Natha Easo; 932 cwts horns, P Damjee; 140 cwts gum, H Omer Boomer.

Clyde s—1 box gold coins (Rs 65,000), Cursetjee Sorabjee; 15 cwts ivory, Ebram Passiany.

Lalpora s—4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Bontillier; 1,603 cwts wheat, S C Nandershaw.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—78 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rydal Hall s—200 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co; 6 000 cwts cingellyseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,288 cwts wheat, Glover and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Miranda s—582 cwts wheat Trabjee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, D'cess and Co.

Cambodia s—1,200 cwts groudnuts and 3,214 cwts linseed, Halli Brothers.

FOR PERIM.

Clan Alpine s—6 cwts coir rope and 100 lbs tea, Finlay, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Crown of Aragon s—4 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 125 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—9 cwts gum and 195 cwts coolinjun, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—113 cwts raisins and 17 cwts kismis, Quan Lun Eoon; 300 bales twist, Curselljee Khrase; 451 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee; 130 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, D P Markar; 293 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 cwts kismiss and 185½ cwts raisins, Yue Lun Ching; 7 cwts peacock feathers, Abdulla Mowjee.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

195-84—Crawford and B—Goverdhun Pitamber *vs* Narren Mooljee—J C Cama.
Petitioner in person Narron Mooljee petitioner.

Imperson—Nurbadabai *vs* Mulloo Ragumma and another—Balkrishna and B.

Inpers—Abdoola Khan Rayman Khan *vs* Mahomed Ismail Vulud Ally Saheb—Balkrishna and B.

Imperson—Bala Ramsett *vs* Withul Gunput.

Imperson—Laxumabai *vs* Frank Chalk and others—Little, S. F and N.

218-85—Imperson—Narayen Damodhur *vs* Damodhur Narayen and others.

Imperson—Meerm Varind Hajee Ahmed *vs* Memon Hajee Allee Janmahomed and others.

97-82—Imperson—Abdul Rehman and others *vs* Mahomedi Begum and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

246-85—Bicknell and K—Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mistry *vs* Balloo Ramjee and another—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 20.

Combe, Col, Bl M S D, Comdr-in-Chief in India, on duty, from Simla.
Bayly, Major-Genl, Bo R A, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17.

Pollard, Lt, 17th Bl Cavy, on duty, to Allahabad.

NOVEMBER 20.

Hornsby, Major, Mad D A Qr-Mr, on furlough, to England.
Moberly, Surgn, M Staff, on duty, to Bengalore.
Taylor, Lt-Col, Bl, R I Fus, on leave, to England.
Apperton, Col, Bl, on special service, to Suez.
Bridges, Lt-Col, Bl, 22nd Punjab Infy, on furlough, to England.
Hammick, Major, Bl, 1st Batn, Oxf L I, on duty, to Quetta.
Boiton, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Deolali.
Abbott, Major, Bl S C, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 21.

The Regiment and Mounted Troop will parade under the Commandant, this day, Saturday the 21st inst. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4 p.m. and those mets on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

There will be a meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association on Monday next, the 23rd inst., at Quarter-master Soundy's, at 5 p.m.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

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"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,200,000.

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F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on LIBERAL TERMS. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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" 1883 ..... £944,200

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at specified periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ..... £1,406,381 17 2 | 1877 ..... £3,758,042 19
1873 ..... £3,315,31 14 6 | 1884 ..... £4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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1,982 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30		35		40	
	Rs	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
remium ...	21	5 4	24	8 8	28	10 0
					33	14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
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NOTICES.

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SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
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(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
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HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 250
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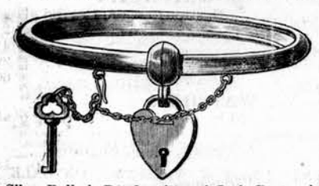

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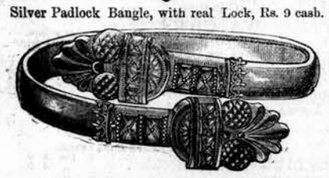

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GENTLEMEN'S, in Brown or Blue Canvas .....Rs. 11-8 per pair.
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Open-face with strong oval or flat Crystal glasses.

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„ 7 Do. do. do. second quality 22

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No. 19 Crystal glass, strong German Silver Case, Lever Escapements, Jewelled, Keyless ... ...Rs. 26
This Watch is most suitable for a Boy's first Watch. It is carefully made, and being of special strength, will stand a fair amount of knocking about and yet keep good time. The Movement is Lever. Examined and guaranteed by ourselves, Jewelled, and with the latest improvements.

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In Sterling Silver Cases, examined and guaranteed by ourselves.
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